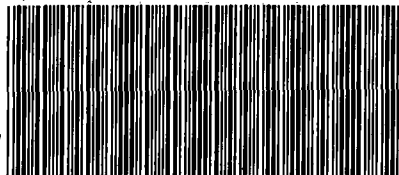


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SECTION 3

SERIALS JUN7, 1968-JUN8, 1968



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SECTION 3

JUNE 7: 1968-JUNE 8: 1968

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INVESTIGATION

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

Channels for Destructive Force

Latins Suspect Link to Cuban Plotters

By VIRGINIA PREWETT

In their shock and consternation over Sen. Robert Kennedy's assassination, many Latin Americans here insist on a conspiratorial theory about the murders of President Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and now the late President's brother.

Sen. Kennedy was widely admired in Latin America, where his brother's mantle had descended on him. The late President, particularly because of his tragic death, left on that region the most profound impression of any American since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The revelation that Sen. Kennedy's assassin is a Jordan-born Arab has only strengthened the conviction of many well-informed Latin Americans that poison brewed outside the U.S. is attacking U.S. stability.

CASTRO BLAMED

Many hemisphere liberals and far-leftists see U.S. reactionaries as activating the assassins, it is true. But many other liberals join centrists and conservatives in believing the wave of assassinations was incubated under Castro Cuba's banner.

For these, Lee Harvey Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities provided strong circumstantial evidence. They also fastened on the U.S. Negro Columnist Carl Rowan's suggestion that Havana inspired Dr. Martin Luther King's murder.

Today they lean to the conviction that Sirhan Sirhan was encouraged, if not directly activated, by the incitements of the Castro-backed Solidarity Organization for Africa, Asia and Latin America, often called ALAPSO in English.

The ALAPSO, organized in Havana in 1966, equates U.S. backing of Israel with Washington's boycott of Castro. It violently attacked the U.S. during Israel's June 1967 war. It provides Castro with a shadow-organization thru which to cast a wing over U.S. Negro extremists who threaten violence, notably the Stokely Carmichael fragment and the Armed Revolutionary Movement (RAM).

A CHANNEL

The ALAPSO has been seriously studied in the Organization of American States. Observers there do not credit it with originating violence in the U.S. society, but warn it is a well-conceived instrument thru which to channel our tendency toward violence in directions most destructive to our institutions.

ALAPSO does not have a formal international conspiracy with disciplined cells, as we are accustomed to think of such organizations. A group in Havana uses well-established propaganda channels to depict the U.S. as a sinister, world-threatening power. ALAPSO reaches out to every loner, loser, alienated outcast or dispossessed person to get them to identify with their movement that claims to unite similar people into a vast majority thruout the world.

The U.S. loser or loner is spurred to gain identity with this purported force by picking his act of violence against the U.S., his time and his instrument. ALAPSO purveys instant, do-it-yourself "revolutionary" violence as "redemptive" to its perpetrator.

In our terms of reference, ALAPSO's call is, "Psychotics of the world, arise!"

ANSWER: SAME AS SHORT ONES

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The Washington Post
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The Washington Daily News *pg 70*
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date *6/7/68*

Indictment of Sirhan Will Be Sought Today

A-1
LOS ANGELES (AP)—The law takes its first major steps today to bring to trial the man accused of assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Dist. Atty. Evelle C. Younger said he would ask the Los Angeles County Grand Jury to return a first-degree murder indictment against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, a Jordanian.

Younger said Sirhan, if indicted, would then be arraigned in person within 48 hours in Superior Court, make a plea at that time or shortly after, with trial expected to begin within 60 days from that time. Should the defense seek a change of venue, Younger said he would not oppose it.

The public defender's office is providing Sirhan legal advice.

The prisoner originally was held under \$250,000 bond, but that was revoked by Superior

Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein after Kennedy's death yesterday. California law permits no bond in a murder case.

Younger said he planned an all-day session in the grand jury room of the Hall of Justice to present testimony of 17 witnesses and the results of the autopsy on Kennedy's body.

In addition to the murder indictment, Younger said he would ask five additional indictments in the wounding of five others who were in Kennedy's vicinity at 12:17 a.m. Wednesday morning at the Ambassador Hotel.

At that minute, with Kennedy joyous with the victory he had freshly scored in the California Democratic presidential prismashed into the brain of the mummy, a tiny pellet of lead 42-year-old New York senator.

First details of Sirhan's imprisonment were disclosed yesterday by Sheriff Peter Pitchess.

Sirhan's grey-colored three square yard cell is on the second floor of the jail in an isolated wing with limited access. An unarmed deputy is constantly in the cell with him.

Outside the steel door with a built-in lock, another guard peers at all times through an unbreakable glass porthole in the door.

"We can get to him fast if we have to," Pitchess said.

Flanking the corridor outside the cell, four other deputies remain alert. All the guards are picked men, Pitchess said.

Sirhan is in the medical section of the jail because he is under treatment for a broken index finger and a sprained ankle—injuries he suffered in his capture at the hotel. Sirhan has facial bruises as well from the arrest, Pitchess said.

Under Doctor's Care

Pitchess said Sirhan got a thorough medical examination when he was brought to county jail Wednesday morning after his Municipal Court arraignment on the original charges, attempted murder.

Sirhan is under the care of Dr. Marcus Crahan, jail medical director and also a psychiatrist.

Asked whether Sirhan underwent psychiatric examination, Pitchess said yes.

The accused man, he said, has behaved well and has not asked for any visits from his family. Pitchess repeated what other officers have repeatedly said, that Sirhan refuses to talk about the shooting.

Sirhan is "totally noncommittal to our personnel," the sheriff said.

"He says he is Christian, not a Moslem," said Pitchess.

Sirhan learned of Kennedy's death Pitchess said, when he asked for and received Wednesday and Thursday copies of the morning Los Angeles Times and the afternoon Herald Examiner.

Sirhan also received at his request two philosophical books—"The Secret Doctrine" by H. P. Blavatsky, and "Talks at the Feet of the Master" by C. W. Leadbetter.

But he has read very little of either book, the sheriff said.

(Sirhan has made a "couple of requests" for special food, including orange juice and tuna fish, Pitchess said. These were recommended by doctors to quiet an upset stomach, "perhaps suffered from shock."

The prisoner, wearing regulation jail dress of blue denim trousers and shirt, spends most of his day "reclining on the cell bed," but is allowed to exercise in the company of two deputies by walking up and down the corridor, the sheriff said.)

All security has been strengthened at the concrete jail, mostly because of Sirhan's presence, some of it due to mailed and telephoned bomb threats—"at least a dozen"—against the life of Pitchess and other department personnel.

"We are ignoring these," Pitchess said.

Within a mile or so of the jail, official activity was at fever

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pitch Four news conferences were held at different times by the sheriff, district attorney, county coroner and Mayor Samuel W. Yorty.

Yorty has aroused the ire of state and local legal authorities over his release of portions of Sirhan's notebook taken from his Pasadena apartment.

The officials expressed concern that the material might prejudice a fair trial. Yorty said Wednesday that Sirhan's notebook contained one entry about "the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

That is the date of the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war decisively won by Israel.

Younger told reporters the assassination was a great tragedy and would be a "greater tragedy

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Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) R-1 _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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The Wall Street Journal _____
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People's World _____
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... if successful prosecution of the person responsible for the terrible crime were jeopardized by statements prior to the trial commenting on evidentiary matters."

California Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch, saying he was concerned "over giving our information that might prejudice a fair trial," said that U.S. Supreme Court and California Supreme Court decisions severely limit what public officials can say.

Yorty told reporters he had "exercised my judgment" in the matter, pointed out that he was a lawyer, and said the trial would not be affected because the public had seen so much more on television.

All-Points Bulletin

Police said yesterday afternoon they had issued an all-points bulletin for a white woman between 23 and 27 years old

who reportedly was seen with Sirhan prior to the shooting. She was wearing a white dress with black polka dots. She was not named.

Inspector Peter Hagan added later, however, that the bulletin was only an informational one following a report from a young Kennedy campaign worker and was not for the purpose of arrest.

"We are not going out and trying to pick up anyone or arrest anyone," Hagan said. "We are merely asking for anyone to come to us with information regarding the girl in the polka dot dress."

The woman was referred to by a 20-year-old Youth for Kennedy worker, Sandy Seranno, who said she saw her running from the assassination scene shouting "we shot" Kennedy.

Other witnesses, Hagan said, have told police they saw a woman in a polka dot dress in the area, but he added "there could have been 20 women in polka dot dresses."

Although the gears have been meshed in an attempt to bring the accused man to a death sentence, his fate — in the event of a guilty verdict and death sentence — would be as undecided as that of 75 other death row inmates at San Quentin Prison.

A virtual moratorium on executions has been in effect since the death sentence was challenged as unconstitutional. The California Supreme Court is expected to rule soon on two appeals on this basis, which promoted a stay of all executions.

California's last gas chamber execution was April 12, 1967, when Aaron Mitchell was put to death — the first man to die there in four years.



—United Press International

~~Bishara Sirhan~~—father of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, charged with the shooting of Sen.

Robert F. Kennedy—talks with reporters at Teibeh, in Israeli-occupied Jordan, yesterday.

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OKENSALT

290A

SIRHAN 6/7 HC

4TH ADD 2ND NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES 282A XXX DOWN.

IN OPENING THE PROCEEDINGS, ALACORN INTONED:

"DEPARTMENT 100 OF SUPERIOR COURT IS NOW IN SESSION. THE RECORD WILL SHOW THAT DEPARTMENT 100 OF SUPERIOR COURT IS SITTING AT THIS TIME IN TEMPORARY COURTROOM PROVIDED BY THE SHERIFF BECAUSE THE DEFENDANT'S PRESENT PHYSICAL CONDITION AND TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY INCIDENT MIGHT OCCUR THAT WOULD DENY THE DEFENDANT THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL.

WHEN SIRHAN WAS ASKED BY THE JURIST IF THE ARRANGEMENTS WERE AGREEABLE TO HIM, HE REPLIED IN A FIRM VOICE, "YES, SIR."

THE PSYCHIATRISTS NAMED BY ALACORN WERE DRs. ERIC MARCUS AND EDWARD STEINBOOK. THE JURIST EMPHASIZED THE APPOINTMENT COULD NOT BE CONSTRUED TO MEAN THE COURT HAD ANY CONTENTION AS TO SIRHAN'S SANITY AND WAS ACTING ONLY AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEFENSE.

AS SIRHAN LEFT THE CHAPEL TO RETURN TO THE HOSPITAL SECTION OF THE JAIL IN ANOTHER WING ON THE SECOND FLOOR, THE JUDGE ORDERED EVERYONE TO REMAIN IN THE PEWS.

"MEN WERE NOT AS THOROUGHLY SEARCHED AS WOMEN," REPORTED UPI STAFFER JOAN SWEENEY.

"A MATRON LOOKED THROUGH MY HAIR, MOUTH AND AT THE SOLES OF MY FEET. SHE ALLOWED ME ONLY A NOTEBOOK AND PEN--WHICH SHE LOOKED AT VERY CAREFULLY--AND TOOK MY PURSE AWAY.

"THE ROUTE TO THE COURTROOM WAS LINED WITH DEPUTIES AND AT LEAST 18 WERE STATIONED AROUND THE CHAPEL WALLS."

(MORE) TG718PPD

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
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OKENSAIT

291A

SIRHAN 6/7 HC

5TH ADD 1ST NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES 282A XXX WALLS."

IN OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN ANOTHER HECTIC DAY FOR LOS ANGELES
 AUTHORITIES:

--POLICE DISCLOSED SIRHAN'S SHABBY, OLD-MODEL CAR WAS LOCATED NEAR
 THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL, SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION. THE VEHICLE
 WAS CHECKED FOR FINGERPRINTS AND IMPOUNDED.

--HUNDREDS OF "TIPS" THAT OTHERS WERE INVOLVED IN THE SHOOTING WERE
 RECEIVED AND CHECKED. POLICE DISCOUNTED ALL THEORIES ON A POSSIBLE
 CONSPIRACY.

--A KENNEDY CAMPAIGN WORKER SURRENDERED AS THE MYSTERY WOMAN IN THE
 POLKA DOT DRESS SEEN FLEEING FROM THE HOTEL SCREAMING, "WE SHOT HIM."
 SHE WAS RELEASED AFTER CONVINCING OFFICERS IT WAS ALL A MISUNDERSTANDING.

SHE WAS KATHY FULMER, 19, A LOS ANGELES BRUNETTE WHO SAID SHE
 WAS WEARING A GREEN SUIT WITH A POLKA DOT SCARF AT THE KENNEDY VICTORY
 CELEBRATION. AFTER WITNESSING THE SHOOTING, SHE SAID, SHE RAN FROM
 THE HOTEL YELLING, "HE'S BEEN SHOT."

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN WORKER TRIGGERED THE NATIONWIDE ALERT BY REPORTING
 SHE SAW A WOMAN IN A POLKA DOT DRESS RACE FROM THE HOTEL SCREAMING, "WE
 SHOT HIM."

PICKUP 7TH PGH 1ST NIGHT LD 255A: SIRHAN'S
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OKTASALT

289A.

SIRHAN 6/7 HC

3RD ADD 2ND NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES 282A XXX EXPRESSION.

WHEN SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON READ HIS NAME,
 SIRHAN CORRECTED THE PRONOUNCIATION. ALARCON CALLED HIM "SIR-HAHN"
 AND THE DEFENDANT SAID HE WAS "SIR-HAN."

WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD MONEY FOR COUNSEL, SIRHAN REPLIED, "NO SIR."

THE LENGTHY INDICTMENT WAS READ COUNT BY COUNT BY DEPUTY DIST.
 ATTY. JOHN HOWARD AND THE JURIST APPOINTED TWO PSYCHIATRISTS TO
 EXAMINE SIRHAN AT THE REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER.

WHEN A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
 SAID SIRHAN WANTED TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OTHER THAN THE PUBLIC
 DEFENDER THE JUDGE SAID THIS WAS NOT THE PROPER TIME TO CONSIDER THE
 REQUEST.

ALARCON PRESIDED FROM THE MARBLE-TOPPED ALTAR FLANKED BY A UNITED
 STATES FLAG ON THE LEFT AND A CALIFORNIA FLAG ON THE RIGHT. TWO
 HOOKS WERE VISIBLE ON THE WALL BEHIND THE ALTAR WHERE THE CROSS HAD BEEN
 TAKEN DOWN.

(MORE) TG714PPD

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OKENSALT

288A

INJURY. 6/7 HC
 NIGHT LD
 BY KATHLEEN NEUMEYER
 WITH KENNEDY

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, INDICTED BY A GRAND JURY FRIDAY FOR THE MURDER OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, RECEIVED A \$2,000 SETTLEMENT FOUR MONTHS AGO FOR HEAD INJURIES SUFFERED WHEN HE FELL OFF A HORSE.

ATTORNEY JOHN F. MCLAUGHLIN, WHO REPRESENTED ARGONAUT INSURANCE CO. IN THE CASE HEARD BY THE STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD, DESCRIBED SIRHAN AS "SURLY," AND SAID HE HAD ARGUED THAT THE SETTLEMENT WAS TOO SMALL.

"WHEN I FIRST SAW PICTURES OF THE ASSASSIN, I DIDN'T RECOGNIZE HIM," MCLAUGHLIN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH UPI. "I THOUGHT IT WAS A VERY BAD PICTURE OF HIM, BUT LATER I DID RECOGNIZE HIM."

"AS I RECALL, MY IMPRESSION OF THE MAN WAS THAT HE WAS SOMEWHAT SURLY, BUT DEFINITELY SANE. HERE WAS A MAN COMPLAINING OF HAVING DIFFICULTY WITH HIS EYESIGHT AS A RESULT OF A FALL FROM A HORSE, BUT HIS MEDICAL REPORTS AND THOSE OF OUR OWN DOCTORS INDICATED HE HAD 20-15 VISION."

SIRHAN WAS WORKING AS AN EXERCISE BOY AT THE GRANJA VISTA DEL RIO RANCH NEAR CORONA, CALIF., OWNED BY BERT ALTFILLISCH WHEN THE FALL OCCURRED SEPT. 25, 1966, ACCORDING TO RECORDS OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS COMMISSION.

HE WAS TAKEN TO CORONA COMMUNITY HOSPITAL WHERE DR. RICHARD NELSON REPORTED HE HAD A CUT ON THE CHIN, BRUISES AND ABRASIONS AND "WAS JUST GENERALLY BANGED UP." NELSON SAID SIRHAN COMPLAINED OF HURTING ALL OVER AND PARTICULARLY IN HIS STOMACH, BUT SAID NOTHING ABOUT A HEAD INJURY.

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SIRHAN WAS HOSPITALIZED OVERNIGHT FOR OBSERVATION AND RELEASED, BUT CONTINUED TO SEEK TREATMENT FOR AN ELLEGED EYE INJURY.

DR. MILTON MILLER, A CORONA OPHTHALMOLOGIST WHO EXAMINED SIRHAN IN HIS OFFICE ON NOV. 8 AND DEC. 20, 1966, SAID THE JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT COMPLAINED OF PAIN AND BLURRED VISION, BUT SAID HIS EXAMINATION SHOWED "VISUAL ACUITY WAS NORMAL IN BOTH EYES AND THE EYES LOOKED HEALTHY."

MILLER SAID WHEN HE REFUSED TO WRITE A LETTER VERIFYING AN EYE DISABILITY, SIRHAN TELEPHONED HIM AND THREATENED THE DOCTOR HAD "BETTER DO WHAT HE TOLD ME TO OR HE WAS 'GONNA GIT' ME, OR I 'WOULD BE SORRY' OR SOMETHING TO THAT EFFECT."

SIRHAN SUBSEQUENTLY FILED A DISABILITY COMPLAINT FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ON JULY 10, 1967 AND HEARINGS WERE HELD OCT. 2, 1967, AND FEB. 7, 1968.

MCLAUGHLIN SAID SIRHAN'S PHYSICIAN, DR. MAURICE NUGENT, AND THE SPECIALIST RETAINED BY THE INSURANCE FIRM, DR. ALBERT TASHMA, "BOTH CONCLUDED IN THEIR REPORTS THAT SIRHAN HAD 20-15 VISION. HOWEVER THE NEUROSURGEON, DR. FORREST JOHNSON, INDICATED THERE WAS NO WAY TO TELL IF A MAN'S COMPLAINTS OF HEAD INJURIES WERE BONAFIDE. HE SAID A DOCTOR REALLY CAN'T DISCOUNT A MAN'S COMPLAINTS OF HEADACHE, SO WE SETTLED THE CLAIM FOR \$2,000."

"I GOT THE IMPRESSION SIRHAN WAS EXAGGERATING HIS COMPLAINTS," ADDED MCLAUGHLIN, A FORMER FBI AGENT. "AFTER HIS ATTORNEY AND MYSELF HAD AGREED ON A FIGURE, THE REFEREE ASKED SIRHAN IF HE WAS SATISFIED AND HE STARTED TO ARGUE. WHEN THE REFEREE TOLD HIM HE THOUGHT IT WAS A FAIR AMOUNT, SIRHAN SAID NOTHING FURTHER."

MRS. ANNE TOOMER, THE ATTORNEY WHO REPRESENTED SIRHAN AT THE HEARINGS, SAID SIRHAN "WAS JUST LIKE ANYBODY ELSE. MY RECOLLECTION IS THAT HE WAS A NORMAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT CASE."

MRS. TOOMER SAID SIRHAN HAD BEEN REFERRED TO HER BY ANOTHER ATTORNEY AND THAT SHE HAD HAD NO DEALINGS WITH HIM BEYOND THE ACCIDENT CLAIM CASE. SHE SAID SHE HAD NOT BEEN CONTACTED IN CONNECTION WITH DEFENDING HIM ON THE MURDER CHARGE.

TG71OPPD

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Loss of Kennedy Leaves Blacks Wondering Where to Go in Politics

LOS ANGELES—They left California in ones and twos, the skilled political men whom Senator Robert F. Kennedy brought together in his quest for the Presidency—silently, without visible tears.

The blacks remained, knots of them huddled together in front of the Good Samaritan Hospital. They waited patiently and hopefully and their presence was the symbol of a special relationship between Bobby Kennedy and the American Negro.

For no politician of either party had so much captured and earned the loyalty and affection of the Nation's blacks.

The Negroes waited for the few, spare life-and-death words about Kennedy's condition, patient in the cold aftermath of tragedy. It was black friends of Kennedy's who captured the gunman—Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson, two among many who used Kennedy's Hickory Hill home in McLean, Va., as their Washington base and who campaigned for Kennedy in the District of Columbia and in California.

ALTHOUGH THE VOTE in the primary here has been all but forgotten, it is worth examining how important the blacks were as a major component in the margin of Kennedy's victory. The average voter turnout in Los Angeles County was 72 per cent on Tuesday, but the turnout in Negro precincts was far higher—83 per cent here, 85 per cent there, and one precinct 90 per cent of the total registered Democratic vote. They voted Kennedy in staggering proportions despite sensational newspaper stories, carried over local radio stations, that Kennedy had ordered the FBI to tap the late Dr. Martin Luther King's telephone in 1963.

In the Negro ghetto of Watts last week, at a rally for Senator Eugene McCarthy, a young Negro laughed off the charge: "If Kennedy did anything to Dr. King, Dr. King would have told us himself."

The point is not the relevance of the charge. The point is the depth of the commitment that the Negroes had to Kennedy, and what the future may hold, in a Nation grown accustomed to violence.

CHARLES EVERS, the Mississippi Negro leader and the brother of the assassinated Medgar Evers, came here last Saturday to put in three days of campaigning for Kennedy. At the tail end of his Saturday schedule Evers discovered he would be riding in the same car with a powerful California politician working for Kennedy. Evers pointedly refused. He had come here only for Kennedy, he said, and the politician was invited out.

For obvious reasons, Kennedy's opponents in the California primary tried hard to break the link between Kennedy and the blacks. They found in the Fillmore Street ghetto of San Francisco that their literature was simply unacceptable. They could not get it into black homes. They hit upon an ingenious scheme. They bought thousands of plastic phonograph records of Dr. King's speech to the California Democratic Council last March, praising Senator McCarthy for having challenged President Johnson. With that as bait, wrapped inside the usual political pamphlets, they reached into 2000 Negro homes in a single evening last weekend. As the vote turned out, it was a futile gesture.

IT WOULD BE EASY, but quite wrong, to judge this unique relationship between

Kennedy and the American Negro as nothing more than the quintessence of pragmatic politics. And it would be more wrong to underestimate the impact of Kennedy's tragedy on the American Negro.

Because even when full allowance is made for the obvious political advantage to Kennedy in harvesting millions of Negro votes, the union rested on something more substantial, a unique relationship that, as of this very day, is quite irreplaceable.

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People's World _____
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20 JUN 14 1968

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79 JUN 14 1968

RFK's Brain Damage Was Past Repair

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 6—

An autopsy of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's body today revealed that his brain was damaged beyond repair by a single shot from his assassin's .22 caliber pistol.

"The injury was so severe," said Los Angeles County coroner Thomas T. Noguchi, "that survival was impossible."

Dr. Noguchi drew that conclusion after he, two deputy medical examiners and three pathologists from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington performed a six-hour autopsy on Senator Kennedy that did not end until 12:15 p.m. EDT.

The autopsy took place at Good Samaritan Hospital, where Senator Kennedy died at 4:44 (EDT) this morning without once coming out of a deep coma.

It was a miracle that Senator Kennedy lived as long as he did, doctors implied, and a tragic stroke of bad luck that he was shot the way he was.

Point-Blank Range

If the assassin's small caliber revolver had not been fired at point blank range and if the bullet had not struck Kennedy just behind the right ear where the mastoid bone lies, the New York Senator might still be alive, doctors said.

But the .22 caliber bullet hit the mastoid with such close-up force that it scattered pieces of both bone and bullet deeply and widely into the brain.

The bullet also struck the top part of the petrous ("stone") bone that is just behind the mastoid and is known as the hardest bone in the body. Broken pieces of this bone then penetrated the brain as "secondary missiles," doctors said, and might have caused almost as much damage as the bullet itself.

Dr. Noguchi said that both X-ray and physical inspection of the brain revealed "quite a few fragments of bullet and bone" scattered throughout Sen. Kennedy's head.

The bullet and bone bits damaged the right halves of his cerebellum and cerebrum, the upper parts of the brain that control muscle movement, thinking, memory and judgment.

Arteries Severed

Bullet fragments also severed several arteries in the brain, including the superior cerebellar artery, a large and vital artery that supplies blood to some of the main parts of the brain.

The tearing of this artery cut off blood and oxygen to the cerebellum, which had already been damaged by pieces of bone and bullet.

It also served to damage Sen. Kennedy's brain stem, which is located in the center of the brain and which relies on the cerebellar artery for its nourishment.

The brain stem, which controls breathing and heart functions, was harmed in a second way when the largest fragment of the bullet lodged just centimeters away from it.

Two Bullets

This caused a swelling of the brain tissue against the stem, forcing it down on a tough membrane that divides the upper and lower halves of the skull.

Dr. Noguchi said the surgeons found that only two

bullets had struck the Senator. The second bullet was found just beneath the skin in the back of his neck. It had apparently entered, behind the right armpit, penetrated soft tissue and muscle but did no damage to any bones or vital life processes.

The bullet that did all the damage was described as entering from left to right through the right mastoid, whence it changed direction and moved upward and forward in the brain.

Damage to the brain was so severe, doctors said, that had Sen. Kennedy lived it would probably have been on his back, breathing with the aid of a respirator, being fed by tubes and without awareness of where he was or who he was.

He probably would not have been able to recognize anybody and most likely could not even speak.

Today's autopsy report ascribed the death to a "gun-shot wound of the right mastoid penetrating the brain."

Dr. Noguchi said a final report would not be issued for several weeks, during which time microscopic portions of Sen. Kennedy's brain and vital organs would be exhaustively examined by pathologists from several institutions.

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Kennedy

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Yorty Claims Red Groups Inflamed Assassin

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 6—Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, disregarding legal advice to cease talking publicly about the case, claimed today that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassin had been a Communist sympathizer and was inflamed by Communist and pro-Arab agitation.

"Evil Communist organizations played a part in inflaming the assassination of Kennedy," Yorty declared in a press conference.

His public statements today and yesterday provoked rising controversy and fears that his comments would damage the case against the 24-year-old suspect, Sirhan B. Sirhan.

California Attorney General Thomas Lynch cautioned Yorty to limit the information he divulges. He also praised the Los Angeles Police Department for its discretion in discussing the suspect.

Lynch warned that Yorty's comments could result in certain evidence being ruled inadmissible at Sirhan's trial.

Yorty acknowledged Lynch had criticized him during a telephone conversation, but added: "I told him that I'm in a situation where I have to make a judgment about the public's right to know."

Yorty stirred the controversy yesterday by disclosing some contents of two notebooks found by police in Sirhan's home. According to Yorty, one notation said that "Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968"—the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war.

Police and other law officials were visibly disturbed today at Yorty's comments,

fearing they would raise a difficult and unnecessary legal hurdle in what seemed to them an open-and-shut case. Sirhan, a native of Jordan, came to this country 11 years ago but never has applied for U.S. citizenship. He has been described by friends as bitterly opposed to the State of Israel, and was said to be critical of Mr. Kennedy's support of Israel's case against the Arab countries.

Yorty got Sirhan's notebooks from officers at the Rampart Police Station Wednesday before Police Chief Thomas Reddin had seen them. Reddin, who declined to appear with the Mayor at the press conference this morning, has said the release of such information could be prejudicial and could damage the case against Sirhan.

In another development, police put out a bulletin seeking information on a woman in a white polka dot dress who, according to a witness, left the scene of Wednesday's shooting shouting, "We shot him!"

One of Mr. Kennedy's campaign workers, Sandy Serrano, 20, said she heard the cry and asked who had been shot. "We shot Kennedy," she said the woman called back.

(Some other eyewitnesses at the hotel told of seeing the suspect with a girl in a white dress earlier in the evening, the Los Angeles Times reported. Some said there was a third person, a dark young man, with them.

(A spokesman at police headquarters stressed, however, that "we don't think it was a conspiracy at this time."

"I would calculate there must have been 20 women there with polka dot dresses," he said. But, he added "we are

not going to throw anything into the wastebasket.")

After Yorty continued divulging information on the suspect, a police official declined to comment, saying, "We've got to save something—at least something—for the jury."

The national legal profession has displayed mounting concern over the pre-trial release of information on a criminal suspect, and Los Angeles police have been careful to limit their comments to a few bare facts on Sirhan.

The American Bar Association's new rules now warn prosecutors to release only such essential information as a suspect's name, the charges against him, and limited amount of identification material. Reddin generally has followed that rule.

The most celebrated case involving pretrial publicity was when the Supreme Court ordered a retrial for Dr. Samuel Sheppard, the Cleveland physician convicted of murdering his wife. The publicity in Cleveland newspapers prejudiced the Sheppard jury, the Court held. Sheppard was acquitted in his retrial.

Attorney General Lynch cited a California case today in which the State Supreme Court warned that prosecutors "should avoid the danger of prejudicing jurors and prospective jurors by giving material to news-disseminating agencies which may be inflammatory or may improperly prejudice the defendant's rights."

Under questioning at his press conference, Yorty

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claimed the notebooks showed that Sirhan was a "Communist sympathizer." But the Mayor acknowledged he had no proof the suspect had been affiliated with any sort of subversive organization.

Al Wirin, chief counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, said today that Sirhan has denied affiliation with any Communist-oriented organizations. Wirin has interviewed him twice in the Los Angeles County jail while offering him legal aid.

Police said Sirhan has not been traced to any subversive organization.

Yorty also revived a prominent local rumor in saying that Sirhan's car once was spotted parked near a building where the local W.E.B. DuBois Club was holding a meeting. The DuBois clubs have been cited as subversive by the U.S. Attorney General's office.

Yesterday, Chief Reddin said that a car to which Sirhan once "had access" was spotted near the building on a night when the club was meeting.

Yorty, under questioning by reporters, agreed that it is not known whether the car was Sirhan's. The Mayor had no evidence that the suspect was using the car that night or whether he was in the building. "We have no evidence placing him at the meeting," Yorty said.

Yorty contended that the notebooks contained writings showing that Sirhan was sympathetic to communism, "whether Russian or Chinese."

Asked how he thought Sirhan could have been "influenced" by both Arab nation-

alism and communism, Yorty replied, "Both the Communists and Arabs are anti-Israel." He also cited reports of Union.

With the exception of Yorty's remarks, civil libertarians here have been generally complimentary of the police work in Sirhan's case. He was carefully advised of his legal rights and was permitted to be interviewed by the ACLU although he had said he did not want a lawyer, ACLU attorneys said today.

However, the ACLU has raised a question about the procedure used by police in searching the Pasadena home where Sirhan lived with his mother and two brothers. No search warrant was obtained, the ACLU maintained.

Police officials said no warrant is needed if someone in the family gave permission for the search and said permission had been received from the suspect's brother, Abel.

Reddin has said yesterday that a warrant would be obtained in this extraordinary case, regardless of whether permission was obtained in advance.

Sirhan remained in the Los Angeles County jail today. He has been scheduled to appear at a pre-trial hearing Monday morning.

However, the County grand jury has agreed to hear evidence in the case Friday morning. District Attorney Evelle J. Younger said he will seek a murder indictment. He will call 17 witnesses and present "every bit of evidence on the autopsy," he said.

The suspect is being held under \$250,000 bond and is being represented by a County public defender, Richard Buckley. The ACLU was making arrangements to retain a private attorney. The ACLU also arranged police protection for Sirhan's family.

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Others Shot In Los Angeles Improving *A-6*

LOS ANGELES (AP)—One of the five bystanders wounded when Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was cut down by an assassin's bullet was released from a hospital yesterday and the others were reported in improved condition.

Ira Goldstein of nearby Encino was released from Encino Hospital where he had been treated for a bullet wound in the hip suffered in the shooting Wednesday morning.

Paul Schrade, 30, of Los Angeles, Western director of the United Auto Workers Union, continued to show improvement at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital intensive care unit. Dr. Kaspar Fuchs, a neurosurgeon who removed bullet fragments from Schrade's skull, said he was "conscious and coherent" and in good condition.

Also being treated at Kaiser was William Weisel, 30, of Washington, D.C., an American Broadcasting Co. newsman wounded in the left side near the abdomen. He was reported resting in satisfactory condition.

The other two wounded, Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 43, of nearby Saugus, were reported in good condition.

Stroll was treated at Midway Hospital for a leg wound and Mrs. Evans had a bullet removed from her scalp at Huntington Memorial Hospital.

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WITNESSES 6/7 HC
 WITH KENNEDY

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--TWENTY-TWO WITNESSES, RANGING FROM A BUS BOY TO A FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, RECONSTRUCTED THE SHOOTING OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY FOR A GRAND JURY FRIDAY.

THE WITNESSES, AND THEIR REPORTED CONNECTION WITH THE CASE, WERE:

1. PAUL ZIFFREN, FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM CALIFORNIA. HE WAS CALLED TO IDENTIFY KENNEDY AS THE MAN WHO WAS KILLED.

2. DR. HENRY CUNEO, A NEURO SURGEON WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BRAIN OPERATION ATTEMPTING TO SAVE KENNEDY'S LIFE.

3. DR. THOMAS T. NOGUCHI, CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER, COUNTY CORONER AND A PATHOLOGIST WHO DIRECTED THE AUTOPSY PERFORMED ON KENNEDY'S BODY.

4. SGT. ALBERT J. LAVALLE, LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT CARTOGRAPHER WHO MADE DRAWINGS OF THE MURDER SCENE.

5. IRWIN STROLL, 17, WOUNDED IN THE GUNFIRE AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL WHERE KENNEDY WAS KILLED.

6. TRAVIS R. WHITE, ONE OF THE TWO POLICE OFFICERS WHO TOOK SIRHAN INTO CUSTODY.

7. JESUS PEREZ, HOTEL DISHWASHER WHO WAS SHAKING HANDS WITH KENNEDY WHEN HE WAS SHOT.

8. VINCENT DI PIERRO, HOTEL BANQUET EMPLOYEE WHO REPORTEDLY HELPED SUBDUE SIRHAN.

9. IRA GOLDSTEIN, A BROADCASTING COMPANY EMPLOYEE WHO WAS WOUNDED BY ONE OF THE BULLETS.

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10. ARTHUR PLACENCIA, THE SECOND POLICE OFFICER WHO TOOK SIRHAN INTO CUSTODY.

11. KARL UECKER, ASSISTANT BANQUET MANAGER AT THE HOTEL. HE ALSO REPORTEDLY HELPED DETAIN SIRHAN.

12. EDDIE MINASISAN, ANOTHER HOTEL EMPLOYEE WHO REPORTEDLY AIDED IN SUBDUING SIRHAN.

13. HAROLD BURBA, A LOS ANGELES CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR WHO TOOK A PHOTOGRAPH OF SIRHAN STRUGGLING WITH TWO MEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SHOOTING.

14. HENRY CARREON, REPORTED TO HAVE SEEN SIRHAN AT A SAN GABRIEL TARGET SHOOTING RANGE HOURS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, AND TO HAVE BRIEFLY TALKED TO HIM ABOUT HIS RAPID FIRING OF A .22 CALIBER, NINE-SHOT PISTOL.

15. DR. V. FAUSTIN BAZILASKAS, A DOCTOR WHO TREATED THE WOUNDED AT CENTRAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

16. ROBERT HULSMAN, AN AMBULANCE DRIVER FOR CENTRAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

17. MAX BEHRMAN, HULSMAN'S ASSISTANT.

18. JERROLD HEMMINGWAY, DRIVE FOR A PRIVATE AMBULANCE COMPANY.

19. DONALD RUS, A CENTRAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL AMBULANCE DRIVER.

20. LT. CHARLES HUGHES, COMMANDER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S RAMPART DIVISION DETECTIVE SQUAD.

21. LT. AL HEGGE, A DETECTIVE FROM THE RAMPART DIVISION.

22. DE WAYNE WOLFER, POLICE BALLISTICS EXPERT.

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SIRHAN 6/7 HC

INSERT 2ND NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES 282A AFTER 6TH PGH XX COTTON SLIPPERS.

AT 5 FOOT 3, SLENDER, DARK-EYED SIRHAN WAS DWARFED BY OFFICERS ESCORTING HIM INTO THE COURTROOM. HIS LUMPY FACE WAS CLEAN SHAVEN BUT HIS COAL BLACK, BUSHY HAIR WAS UNKEMPT.

REPORTERS EAGERLY VIEWED THE PRISONER WHO STUDIED THEM IN RETURN.

THE COURT ANNOUNCED THAT A WIDE-SWEEPING ORDER WAS BEING ISSUED TO PREVENT ALL ATTORNEYS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE OFFICERS, GRAND JURORS AND WITNESSES FROM DISCUSSING EVIDENCE OR DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE CASE.

PICKUP 7TH PGH 282A: AFTER TELLING

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3 IN RFK**DEATH
PLOT?****Police Push****New Leads**

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A-1 Herald-Examiner
— Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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Editor: Donald Goodenow
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☐ Being Investigated

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Police are investigating possible indications that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination was a well-planned conspiracy and not the deed of a lone nationalistic terrorist.

Revelation of this twist came after it was learned a Kennedy campaign worker heard three swarthy men speaking in Arabic last Sunday at Kennedy headquarters. One of the trio is believed to have been Sirhan Sirhan, jailed in connection with Kennedy's assassination.

W. J. Wood, 43, who has returned to the U.S. after 5½ years in Saudi Arabia and speaks five Arabic dialects including Jordanese, said he first saw the three at Kennedy headquarters on Wilshire Boulevard Sunday while doing volunteer telephone work there.

"I just noticed them casually because I thought they were workers, but they weren't doing much real work. They were speaking quietly in English and I didn't pay any attention to what they were saying.

"But then they began speaking in Arabic in a distinct Jordanese dialect which I understand.

"One of them, and I don't remember which one, said:

"He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Wood said he paid no attention to the three men, although they appeared at headquarters again Monday. He thought nothing of their conversation until Wednesday when he recognized a picture of Sirhan as one of the three he had seen at Kennedy headquarters.

Wood was picked up at his motel by Los Angeles police twice yesterday and questioned at length on his observations, according to Wood's brother.

Wood's account, coupled with a police search for a Caucasian woman seen running from the shooting scene, and testimony of another man who saw a woman and man flee the pantry hall where the shooting occurred, appears to draw a picture of conspiracy.

Police are guarded in their comments of such a possibility.

However, a high police official said the new evidence is the most substantial so far concerning a conspiracy.

The woman in a polka dot dress reportedly was seen moments after the shooting, running from the Ambassador Hotel saying:

"We shot him, we shot him."

When Kennedy campaign worker Sandy Serrano asked who was shot, the woman replied, "Kennedy," to Miss Serrano.

Booker Griffin, another witness, said he saw a woman who matched the description given by Miss Serrano, talking to a man who strongly resembled Sirhan in the Ambassador Hotel ballroom before the shooting.

"They just didn't seem to fit. Everyone was happy and they didn't fit in. Then as Sen. Kennedy was leaving the platform I followed behind and saw the whole thing. I saw the shots and I saw this same woman and another man run through a door in the hallway.

"I yelled 'Stop them, they're getting away.'"

Griffin said his cries went unheeded because of the confusion. He said before he could get anyone to listen, he was pushed backward by Kennedy aides who were clearing the immediate area of the shooting.

Wood, a water geologist, said he worked for the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture and is back in this country seeking work.

Police were quick to emphasize that the polka dot dress theory and an overheard Arabic conversation at Kennedy for President Headquarters are only two of many leads they are following in an effort to prove or disprove a conspiracy to kill the Senator.

But police did broadcast an

all-points bulletin to pick up the young woman for questioning almost 24 hours before revealing the move. They have been extremely secretive regarding their questioning of Wood.

At yesterday's press conference, Mayor Yorty mentioned several times that a car Sirhan was known to drive was seen parked outside meeting places for the W. E. B. DuBois Club, a leftist-oriented activist group with a membership composed mostly of students.

Secrecy involved in the investigation has been excused by some civic officials as an effort to compile a dossier of evidence uncompromised by public exposure because of recent Supreme Court decisions on pre-trial revelation of evidence.

directly criticized Mayor Yorty for revealing contents of a loose leaf journal kept by Sirhan. It espoused Jordanian causes, Communist sympathy and anti-capitalist tracts. It also expressed a need to "get rid of" Sen. Kennedy, Yorty said.

But the mayor, an attorney himself, said the journal in no way would affect the trial outcome since Sirhan will be tried on a murder charge and not political philosophy. He said all the prosecutor must prove is that a given suspect did, in fact, fire a weapon which fatally wounded Kennedy.

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BACKGROUND 6/7 NX

1ST LD 209A

BY ELIAV SIMON

TEIBEH, ISRAELI-OCCUPIED JORDAN (UPI)--THE FATHER OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN SIRHAN SIRHAN SAID FRIDAY SOMEONE "MUST HAVE PROMPTED" HIS SON IF HE DID KILL SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY. THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) ASKED ISRAEL FOR INFORMATION ABOUT SIRHAN'S CHILDHOOD, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.

BISHARA SIRHAN, 52, SAID HIS SON, WHO HAS BEEN INDICTED IN THE SLAYING OF KENNEDY IN LOS ANGELES, HAD "BEEN TENDER IN CHARACTER AND ALWAYS SHOWED AN INCLINATION TO BOOKS RATHER THAN TO GAMES" IN HIS YOUTH.

THE ARAB ELDERS OF THIS SMALL VILLAGE PAINTED ANOTHER PICTURE OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN AS A BOY WHO GREW UP IN A POOR FAMILY THAT LIVED ON CHURCH CHARITY AND WHO "WAS ALWAYS KEPT IN CLOSE LINE BY THE FATHER."

ONE ASSESSMENT MADE BY THE VILLAGE'S SHERIFF AND WITH WHICH THE ELDERS AGREED WAS: "THIS YOUNG MAN WOULD NOT AND COULD NOT HAVE DONE WHAT YOU SAY HE DID WITHOUT EVIL INFLUENCE OR BIG MONEY."

"SOMEBODY MUST HAVE BEEN BEHIND IT ALL--SOMEONE MUST HAVE PROMPTED HIM TO DO IT IF HE DID," THE FATHER SAID, IN AN INTERVIEW. "THIS IS SOMETHING I HAVE YET TO UNDERSTAND."

"I AM NO PSYCHOLOGIST NOR DO I ENGAGE IN POLITICS," THE FATHER SAID. "I AM HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY FROM THEM--WHAT CAN I TELL YOU?"

"NOT ALL MY CHILDREN ARE WHAT I WOULD HAVE PRAYED FOR BUT THIS ONE HAD BEEN TENDER IN CHARACTER AND ALWAYS SHOWED AN INCLINATION TO BOOKS RATHER THAN GAMES," THE FATHER SAID. "WE NEVER HAD NOR COULD WE AFFORD ANY OF THESE STRANGE TOYS (GUNS)."

"WITH THIS PARTICULAR SON IT WAS MORE BOOKS THAN REALLY WERE NECESSARY AND HE WAS A SENSITIVE CHRISTIAN," THE FATHER ADDED.

THE FATHER SAID HE HAS MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO SEE THE FAMILY HE LEFT IN THE UNITED STATES AND SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE HE MIGHT VISIT AMERICA AGAIN. HE NOW LIVES ON A SMALL RETIREMENT PENSION AND WORKS PART TIME AS A FARM LABORER.

PICKUP 3RD PGH 209A: THE FATHER

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UPI-174

ADD 2 GIRL, LOS ANGELES

MISS FULMER TOLD NEWSMEN SHE WAS STANDING CLOSE TO SIRHAN SHORTLY BEFORE THE FATAL SHOTS WERE FIRED. SHE SAID SHE "WAS ONE ONE OF THE FIRST PEOPLE TO KNOW SEN. KENNEDY WAS SHOT."

SHE SAID SHE CONTACTED THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE "BECAUSE I DIDN'T WANT TO GO TO THE POLICE STATION."

DEPUTIES SAID MISS FULMER CALLED CAPT. LISLE FIELDS OF THE SHERIFF'S INFORMATION BUREAU AND IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS "SUNDAY ROSSI, 19." THEY SAID THE GIRL TOLD CAPT. FIELDS SHE THOUGHT SHE WAS WANTED IN THE SHOOTING AND WAS IN NEARBY CHINATOWN.

TWO MEN PICKED THE GIRL UP AND TOOK HER TO THE HALL OF JUSTICE WHERE SHE WAS INTERVIEWED AND TAKEN TO PITCHESS' OFFICE.

AFTER SHE HAD TALKED WITH NEWSMEN FOR A FEW MOMENTS, THE SHERIFF ADVISED HER TO MAKE NO FURTHER STATEMENTS. SHE TOLD NEWSMEN SHE HAD RECENTLY MOVED TO LOS ANGELES AND COULD NOT REMEMBER HER EXACT ADDRESS.

PITCHESS SAID, "WE BELIEVE SHE FITS THE DESCRIPTION AND MAY VERY WELL BE THE WOMAN IN THE POLKA DOT DRESS," BUT ADDED THIS DID NOT MEAN THE SEARCH WAS OVER.

A POLICE OFFICER HAD ESTIMATED THERE WERE AS MANY AS 20 WOMEN WEARING POLKA DOT DRESSES PRESENT AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL RALLY.

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UPI-172

ADD 1 GIRL, LOS ANGELES (UPI-169)

MISS SERRANO SAID SHE ASKED THE WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN SHOT, AND THE GIRL REPLIED "WE SHOT SEN. KENNEDY."

POLICE ISSUED AN ALL-POINTS BULLETIN FOR THE MYSTERY WOMAN WEDNESDAY BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE INFORMATION UNTIL THURSDAY.

SHERIFF PETER PITCHESS SAID THE GIRL, WHO HE DESCRIBED AS AN ATTRACTIVE BRUNETTE DENIED KNOWING THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN, SIRHAN B. SIRHAN. SHE SAID SHE WITNESSED THE FATAL SHOOTING AND RAN FROM THE HOTEL SHOUTING, "HE'S BEEN SHOT."

SHE DENIED THAT SHE SAID, "WE SHOT HIM."

PITCHESS SAID MISS FULMER TOLD DEPUTIES SHE RAN BECAUSE SHE WAS SCARED. SHE CLAIMED SHE WAS A KENNEDY CAMPAIGN WORKER AND WAS WEARING A GREEN SUIT AND A POLKA DOT SCARF AT THE VICTORY CELEBRATION TUESDAY NIGHT.

SHE TOLD DEPUTIES SHE DECIDED TO TURN HERSELF IN WHEN SHE SAW A TELEVISION PROGRAM ON WHICH A MAN REPORTED HE HAD SEEN A WOMAN AND A NEGRO MAN LEAVE THE HOTEL. SHE SAID SHE BELIEVED SHE WAS THE WOMAN DESCRIBED.

MISS FULMER SAID SHE LEFT THE HOTEL IN THE COMPANY OF A TALL YOUTH NAMED DENNIS.

MISS FULMER WAS WEARING A BRIGHT PINK SHIFT AND A BLONDE WIG WHEN SHE WAS TAKEN TO THE SHERIFF'S SECOND FLOOR OFFICE IN THE HALL OF JUSTICE.

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UPI-178

ADD 2 SIRHAN, LOS ANGELES

THE JURY FOREMAN ISSUED ONLY A BRIEF STATEMENT. IT SAID:

"THE GRAND JURY HAS REVIEWED THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED AND HAS VOTED TO RETURN AN INDICTMENT AGAINST SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, CHARGING HIM IN ONE COUNT WITH THE MURDER OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND IN FIVE COUNTS WITH THE CRIME OF ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER, IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 217 OF THE PENAL CODE.

"BECAUSE OF THE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF THIS CASE AND IN LINE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, WE CANNOT MAKE ANY FURTHER COMMENTS ON THIS MATTER."

IN RETURNING THE INDICTMENT BEFORE ALARCON, MCKEE WAS ASKED WHETHER AT LEAST 14 MEMBERS OF THE JURY VOTED AFFIRMATIVELY. "YES," MCKEE ANSWERED.

THE JURIST ADMONISHED THE JURY TO SECRECY AND SAID DETAILS OF THE INDICTMENT WOULD BE WITHHELD PENDING SIRHAN'S ARRAIGNMENT.

ALARCON ALSO NOTED THE MURDER COUNT WAS NOT BALABLE. BAIL HAD BEEN SET AT \$250,000 ON EARLIER ASSAULT CHARGES VACATED AGAINST SIRHAN THURSDAY WHEN HE WAS CHARGED WITH SUSPICION OF MURDER.

THE METHOD IN WHICH THE CASE WAS HANDLED WAS DESCRIBED AS "EXEMPLARY" BY A.L. WIRIN OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. WIRIN TOLD THE JURIST HE HAD SENT A TELEGRAM TO SIRHAN'S FAMILY SO THEY COULD BE PRESENT AT THE ARRAIGNMENT BUT RECEIVED NO REPLY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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OKENSALT

285A

SIRHAN 6/7 HC

URGENT

1ST ADD 2ND NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES 282A XXX SHOULDER.

SIRHAN WAS BROUGHT INTO THE THIRD FLOOR CHAPEL IN A WHEELCHAIR. HE HAD A BANDAGE ON HIS LEFT ANKLE, WHICH WAS SPRAINED DURING HIS CAPTURE, AND WORE A WHITE SHIRT, BLUE JAIL TROUSERS AND BLACK COTTON SLIPPERS.

AFTER TELLING THE COURT HE COULDN'T AFFORD AN ATTORNEY, THE P
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AFTER TELLING THE COURT HE COULDN'T AFFORD AN ATTORNEY, THE PUBLIC DEFENDER WAS FORMALLY ASSIGNED TO HANDLE HIS CASE. SIRHAN'S NEXT COURT PROCEEDING WAS SET FOR JUNE 28 AT 9 A.M. WHEN HE WILL BE ASKED TO ENTER A PLEA TO THE INDICTMENT.

AS 200 NEWSMEN AND OFFICERS CROWDED INTO THE CHAPEL, SIRHAN'S WHEELCHAIR WAS PUSHED UP TO THE ALTAR. HE THEN GOT OUT OF THE CHAIR, WALKED UP TWO STEPS AND SAT IN A CHAIR FOR THE HALF-HOUR PROCEEDING.

SECURITY WAS SO TIGHT THAT MANY OFFICERS, INCLUDING A POLICE CAPTAIN, HAD TO SURRENDER THEIR PISTOLS. ALL NEWSMEN WERE FRISKED BEFORE ENTERING THE CHAPEL.

(MORE) TG653PPD..

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OKENSALT

286A

SIRHAN 6/7 HC

2ND ADD 2ND NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES XXX CHAPEL.

SIRHAN'S CHAIR WAS PLACED SO THAT HIS BACK WAS TO THE CROWD. MASSED BEHIND HIM WERE FOUR BURLY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES TO MAKE IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE TO SHOOT OR ATTACK HIM.

WHEN HE WAS WHEELED INTO THE ROOM, SIRHAN LOOKED CURIOUSLY AT THE NEWSMEN. HE TAPPED A FOOT DURING THE PROCEEDINGS BUT SHOWED LITTLE EMOTION OR CONCERN FOR HIS ANKLE AND LEFT INDEX FINGER ON WHICH HE WORE A SPLINT.

AS HE CAME DOWN THE STEPS AFTERWARDS, SIRHAN GRIMACED OR SMILED. NEWSMEN WERE UNABLE TO AGREE AS TO HIS EXACT EXPRESSION.

(MORE) TG658PPD..

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NOT RECORDED
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
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OKENSALT

UPI-170

ADD 1 SIRHAN, LOS ANGELES (UPI-167)

THE FIRST-DEGREE MURDER INDICTMENT AGAINST THE 24-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF JORDAN WAS VOTED BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY AFTER A DAYLONG HEARING. IF CONVICTED, SIRHAN COULD BE EXECUTED IN THE STATE GAS CHAMBER.

SIRHAN ALSO WAS INDICTED ON FIVE COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER. FIVE PERSONS WERE WOUNDED IN THE BARRAGE OF BULLETS THAT FELLED KENNEDY AT A DOWNTOWN HOTEL IN A TRAGIC PARALLEL TO THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS BROTHER.

SWIFT ARRAIGNMENT WAS ORDERED AT TEMPORARY COURT FACILITIES SET UP IN THE CHAPEL OF THE COUNTY JAIL WHERE SIRHAN WAS HELD IN THE HOSPITAL SECTION. EXTREME SECURITY MEASURES WERE IN EFFECT BECAUSE OF TELEPHONED DEATH THREATS AGAINST THE YOUTH.

IN OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FAST-MOVING CASE, SIRHAN'S CAR WAS RECOVERED AND A CAMPAIGN WORKER WHO BELIEVED SHE WAS THE "WOMAN IN THE POLKA DOT DRESS" SEEN FLEEING FROM THE SHOOTING SCENE SURRENDERED TO SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES.

SHE WAS KATHY FULMER, 19, WHO SAID HER SHOUTS WERE MISUNDERSTOOD BY A FELLOW CAMPAIGN AIDE. THE WOMAN IN THE POLKA DOT DRESS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SCREAMED "WE SHOT HIM," BUT MISS FULMER SAID SHE WAS HIGHLY DISTRAUGHT AND YELLED, "THEY SHOT HIM."

SIRHAN'S 11-YEAR-OLD PINK AND WHITE AUTOMOBILE WAS FOUND PARKED A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE HOTEL WITH AN OVERTIME TICKET ON THE WINDSHIELD.

THE COURT ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN AGREED TO EARLIER IN A CONFERENCE BETWEEN SHERIFF PETER J. PITCHESS, DIST. ATTY. EVELLE YOUNGER, PUBLIC DEFENDER RICHARD BUCKLEY AND SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON.

NONE WANTED ANOTHER "JACK RUBY CASE" AS IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THEY WERE DETERMINED TO AVOID EVEN THE SLIGHTEST HINT OF A VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF SIRHAN, WHO CAME TO THIS COUNTRY AT THE AGE OF 13 FROM THE JORDANIAN PART OF JERUSALEM.

THOUSANDS WALKED BY KENNEDY'S CASKET IN NEW YORK CITY AS THE 22-MEMBER GRAND JURY--14 WOMEN AND 8 MEN--ACTED IN LOS ANGELES' HALL OF JUSTICE. JURORS HEARD TESTIMONY FROM 22 WITNESSES IN A 6 HOUR SESSION FOLLOWED BY 25 MINUTES OF DELIBERATION.

ALTHOUGH THE JURY PROCEEDINGS WERE CLOSED, IT WAS KNOWN THE TESTIMONY TOUCHED ON THE RAPIDITY OF THE SHOOTING, ENSUING BEDLAM, EFFORTS TO SAVE KENNEDY'S LIFE DURING A SPEEDING AMBULANCE RIDE, A COMPLEX BRAIN OPERATION, AND TARGET PRACTICE BY SIRHAN HOURS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

THE DRAMATIC REPORT OF SIRHAN'S TARGET PRACTICE WITH A .22 CALIBER, NINE-SHOT PISTOL CAME FROM HENRY CARREON WHO TALKED TO THE DEFENDANT TUESDAY AT A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN SHOOTING RANGE.

CARREON HAD TOLD POLICE HE NOTICED SIRHAN BECAUSE OF HIS RAPID FIRING, WHICH WAS NOT PERMITTED ON THE RANGE. 33 -8\$ 53
FIRING, WHICH WAS NOT PERMITTED ON THE RANGE. HE SAID THEY THEN TALKED BRIEFLY ABOUT THE PISTOL.

THREE HOTEL WORKERS WHO HELPED SUBDUE SIRHAN WERE AMONG THOSE CALLED BEFORE THE JURY AS WAS A DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR WHO TOOK A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STRUGGLE MOMENTS AFTER THE SHOOTING.

FORMER OLYMPIC DECATHLON CHAMPION RAFER JOHNSON AND PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL GIANT ROOSEVELT GRIER--CREDITED WITH MAJOR ROLES IN SIRHAN'S CAPTURE--WERE EXCUSED FROM TESTIFYING BECAUSE THEY WERE IN NEW YORK FOR FINAL RITES FOR THE SENATOR.

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OKENSAIT

321A.

CHAPEL 6/7 HC
 WITH KENNEDY

BY JOAN SWEENEY

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN WAS ARRAIGNED FRIDAY IN A JAIL CHAPEL IN LOS ANGELES TO PREVENT WHAT HAPPENED IN A POLICE GARAGE IN DALLAS.

THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT SAT AT THE FOOT OF A MARBLE-TOPPED ALTAR THAT SERVED AS THE JUDGE'S BENCH AND HEARD THE GRAND JURY INDICTMENT CHARGING HIM WITH THE MURDER "OF ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY, A HUMAN BEING."

ONLY NEWSMEN WHO HAD BEEN CAREFULLY IDENTIFIED AND SEARCHED WERE ALLOWED INTO THE CHAPEL BY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES DETERMINED TO PROTECT SIRHAN FROM THE FATE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN A DALLAS POLICE GARAGE TWO DAYS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

NO ONE OTHER THAN COURT OFFICIALS, LAW OFFICERS AND NEWSMEN WAS PERMITTED TO ATTEND THE ARRAIGNMENT.

SIRHAN, A TINY FIGURE WITH A THICK BUSH OF BLACK CURLY HAIR, WAS BROUGHT INTO THE MAKESHIFT COURTROOM ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE MAXIMUM SECURITY MEN'S COUNTY JAIL IN A WHEELCHAIR THROUGH A DOOR FACING THE SPECTATORS.

AS HE WAS WHEELED THROUGH THE DOOR HIS DARK EYES STARED AT THE 200 NEWSMEN IN THE ROOM AS CURIOUSLY AS THEY WATCHED HIM. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME ANY OF THE SPECTATORS HAD SEEN HIM SINCE THE FATAL SHOOTING OF SENATOR KENNEDY EARLY WEDNESDAY.

THE ROOM WITH ITS ALTAR, THE JUDGE IN HIS BLACK ROBES, AND UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA FLAGS WAS A STRANGE MIXTURE OF THE JUDICIAL AND THE RELIGIOUS.

MOST OF THE RELIGIOUS TRAPPINGS HAD BEEN REMOVED. TWO LARGE HOOKS BEHIND THE ALTAR SHOWED WHERE A LARGE CROSS HAD HUNG. TWO STEPS LED UP TO THE ALTAR RAILING AND A FEW FEET BEYOND THAT ANOTHER THREE STEPS ROSE TO THE ALTAR ITSELF.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON PRESIDED FROM BEHIND THE ALTAR.

THREE DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, TWO DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND THE DEFENDANT SAT AT TWO SMALL TABLES AT THE FOOT OF THE ALTAR.

THE DEFENDANT, DRESSED IN SHORT SLEEVED WHITE SHIRT OPEN AT THE NECK AND BLUE JAIL JEANS, WAS WHEELED TO THE FOOT OF THE ALTAR STEPS WHERE HE STOOD UP AND CLIMBED THE TWO STEPS TO HIS CHAIR. HIS LEFT INDEX FINGER, WHICH WAS BROKEN DURING THE STRUGGLE AT HIS CAPTURE, WAS IN A SPLINT AND HIS LEFT ANKLE, WHICH WAS SPRAINED, WAS HEAVILY BANDAGED.

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ONCE HE WAS SEATED WITH HIS BACK TO THE SPECTATORS FOUR BURLY DEPUTIES MASSED THEMSELVES BEHIND HIM, DWARFING THE SLIGHT 5-FOOT-3 INCH DEFENDANT, HIDING HIM FROM THE SPECTATORS AND ANY POSSIBLE DANGER THEY MIGHT PRESENT.

SOME 18 DEPUTIES WERE IN THE CHAPEL INCLUDING ONE WHO PACED ALONG A BALCONY THAT RAN ALONG THE BACK OF THE CHAPEL.

OTHER THAN TO ANSWER "YES, SIR" AND "NO, SIR" THE ONLY TIME THE DEFENDANT SPOKE TO THE COURT WAS TO CORRECT THE JUDGE'S PRONUNCIATION OF HIS NAME. HE SAID IT WAS "SIR-HAN," NOT "SIR-HAHN." HIS VOICE WAS FIRM AND HE SHOWED NO EMOTION OTHER THAN A GRIMACE, APPARENTLY FROM THE PAIN OF STEPPING WITH HIS SPRAINED ANKLE.

NO CAMERAS, TAPE RECORDERS OR OTHER ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WERE PERMITTED IN THE COURTROOM, WHICH WAS HUSHED EXCEPT FOR THE OCCASIONAL RUSTLE OF AN ARTIST'S PAD AS HE MADE QUICK SKETCHES OF THE SCENE.

EACH COUNT OF THE SIX COUNT INDICTMENT--STARTING WITH COUNT NO. 1, THE MURDER OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY--WAS READ.

THROUGHOUT THE PROCEEDINGS THE JUDGE STRESSED THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT. HE NOTED THE UNUSUAL SITE OF THE ARRAIGNMENT AND THAT IT WAS NECESSITATED BY "THE DEFENDANT'S PRESENT PHYSICAL CONDITION AND TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY INCIDENT MIGHT OCCUR THAT WOULD DENY THE DEFENDANT THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIALJMJZ
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THROUGHOUT THE PROCEEDINGS THE JUDGE STRESSED THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT. HE NOTED THE UNUSUAL SITE OF THE ARRAIGNMENT AND THAT IT WAS NECESSITATED BY "THE DEFENDANT'S PRESENT PHYSICAL CONDITION AND TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY INCIDENT MIGHT OCCUR THAT WOULD DENY THE DEFENDANT THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL."

THE NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CHAPEL HAD BEEN SCREENED CAREFULLY BEFORE BEING ALLOWED BEYOND THE LOBBY OF THE HUGE REINFORCED CONCRETE MEN'S CENTRAL COUNTY JAIL, WHICH HOUSES SOME 3,400 PRISONERS IN MAXIMUM SECURITY. ONCE BEYOND THE LOBBY THE PATH WAS LINED WITH DEPUTIES.

WE WERE TAKEN TO A THIRD FLOOR DINING HALL, WHERE WE WERE THOROUGHLY SEARCHED--THE WOMEN MORE CLOSELY THAN THE MEN. I WAS TAKEN INTO A SMALL PANTRY WHERE A MATRON WENT THROUGH MY HAIR, LOOKED IN MY MOUTH, SEARCHED MY CLOTHES, MY SHOES AND EVEN LOOKED AT THE SOLES OF MY FEET. MY PURSE AND MY COAT WERE TAKEN AWAY FROM ME AND I WAS ALLOWED ONLY A NOTEPAD AND A PEN AFTER A CAREFUL CHECK OF THE LATTER.

AFTER THE SEARCH WAS COMPLETED WE WERE GIVEN ANOTHER PASS WHICH ALLOWED US TO ENTER THE CHAPEL. NO ONE COULD LEAVE UNTIL

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AFTER THE SEARCH WAS COMPLETED WE WERE GIVEN ANOTHER PASS WHICH ALLOWED US TO ENTER THE CHAPEL. NO ONE COULD LEAVE UNTIL THE ARRAIGNMENT WAS OVER AND THE DEFENDANT WAS TAKEN AWAY.

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OKENSALT

280A

CAR 6/7 HC
 WITH KENNEDY

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--A PINK AND WHITE AUTOMOBILE BELONGING TO ACCUSED ASSASSIN SIRHAN B. SIRHAN WAS FOUND PARKED NEAR THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL WITH AN OVERTIME PARKING TICKET ON THE WINDSHIELD.

RECOVERY OF THE AUTO, A 1956 DESOTO, WAS ANNOUNCED FRIDAY BY POLICE TO CLEAR UP A MYSTERY PLAGUING INVESTIGATORS SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY IN A KITCHEN CORRIDOR AT THE HOTEL.

THE AUTOMOBILE WAS PARKED ON THE EAST SIDE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., 200 FEET SOUTH OF WILSHIRE BLVD. A KEY FOUND IN SIRHAN'S POSSESSION FIT THE DOOR AND IGNITION SWITCH OF THE CAR WHICH BORE REGISTRATION PAPERS SHOWING HIS PASADENA ADDRESS.

OFFICERS HAD TRIED THE KEY ON SEVERAL AUTOMOBILES, INCLUDING ONE PARKED IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL. THE KEY FIT THE IGNITION SWITCH OF THAT CAR, A 1959 CHRYSLER, BUT THE OWNER TURNED OUT TO BE A HOTEL WORKER WHO HAD NO CONNECTION WITH SIRHAN.

SIRHAN'S CAR WAS TOWED TO AN IMPOUND LOT TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE.
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OKENSALT

282A

SIRHAN 6/7 HC

URGENT

2ND NIGHT LD 255A

BY MYRAM BORDERS

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SWARTHY SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN FRIDAY WAS INDICTED FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND LATER ARRAIGNED UNDER SUPER-SECURITY PRECAUTIONS IN A JAIL CHAPEL. IF CONVICTED, THE 24-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF JORDAN COULD BE EXECUTED IN THE STATE GAS CHAMBER.

THE FIRST DEGREE MURDER INDICTMENT WAS VOTED BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY AFTER A DAYLONG HEARING. SIRHAN ALSO WAS INDICTED ON FIVE COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER.

KENNEDY WAS FELLED IN A BARRAGE OF BULLETS IN A TRAGIC PARALLEL TO THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS BROTHER. FIVE OTHER PERSONS WERE WOUNDED IN THE SHOOTING WEDNESDAY SECONDS AFTER THE 42-YEAR-OLD PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE'S JUBILANT VICTORY PARTY FOR THE CALIFORNIA PRIMARY.

FOR SIRHAN, THE ARRAIGNMENT WAS HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE ENRAGED KENNEDY PARTY MEMBERS AND HOTEL WORKERS SEIZED HIM IN A WILD MELEE AS THE TOUNSE-HAIRED SENATOR CLUMPED TO THE FLOOR WITH BULLETS IN HIS HEAD AND SHOULDER.

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276A

SURGEON 6/7 NX
 WITH KENNEDY

BY RICHARD GROSS

BOSTON (UPI)--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WAS LEGALLY AND MEDICALLY DEAD AT 6:30 P.M. WEDNESDAY, SEVEN HOURS BEFORE HE WAS OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO HAVE DIED, A PROMINENT NEUROSURGEON SAID FRIDAY.

DR. JAMES L. POPPIN OF THE LAHEY CLINIC AND NEW ENGLAND DEACONESS HOSPITAL, SAID HE SAW KENNEDY AT ABOUT 10 A.M. WEDNESDAY AND KNEW "IMMEDIATELY" HE WOULD NOT SURVIVE.

POPPIN ADDED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE AT LAHEY CLINIC THAT IF MEDICAL SCIENCE HAD BEEN ABLE TO SAVE THE SENATOR'S LIFE HE WOULD HAVE LED A "GRAVE AND DEVASTATING EXISTENCE."

KENNEDY DIED OFFICIALLY AT 1:44 A.M. THURSDAY IN LOS ANGELES.

POPPIN, OF BROOKLINE, SAID IF KENNEDY HAD LIVED "HE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN THE SAME MAN -- NOT THE INDIVIDUAL WHO HIS FAMILY KNEW." HE SAID THE SLAIN SENATOR WOULD HAVE BEEN PARALYZED ON HIS RIGHT SIDE, WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SEE ON THE LEFT, AND WOULD HAVE SUFFERED A "PARKINSON'S DISEASE-TYPE" OF FACIAL EXPRESSION.

THE 65-YEAR-OLD POPPIN SAID HE SAW THE SENATOR ABOUT 10 A.M. WEDNESDAY AND KNEW "IMMEDIATELY" THAT KENNEDY WOULD NOT LIVE.

"EVERYTHING WAS DONE THAT WAS POSSIBLE," THE HEAVY-SET NEUROSURGEON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AT LAHEY CLINIC. "NOTHING COULD HAVE BEEN DONE THAT WAS NOT."

POPPIN SAID KENNEDY'S "INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES WOULD NOT HAVE SURVIVED. THERE WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN ANY RECOGNITION. I KNEW PERSONALLY THAT HE COULD NOT SURVIVE. HE WOULD HAVE LED A VERY GRAVE AND DEVASTATING EXISTENCE."

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THE NEUROSURGEON SAID KENNEDY'S ELECTRICAL BRAIN WAVES STOPPED AT 6:30 P.M. WEDNESDAY, ABOUT 18 HOURS AFTER THE SHOOTING AND NEVER STARTED AGAIN ALTHOUGH HIS HEART STILL BEAT. HE SAID THE SENATOR WAS LEGALLY AND MEDICALLY DEAD WHEN THE BRAIN WAVES CEASED.

POPPEN SAID HE HAD KNOWN THE KENNEDYS SINCE THE 1940S. HE SAID HE WAS CONTACTED ABOUT WEDNESDAY BY PIERRE SALINGER, A KENNEDY AIDE, AND TOLD, "CAN YOU COME? CAN YOU GET READY IMMEDIATELY? THE KENNEDY FAMILY NEEDS YOU."

POPPEN ALSO SAID HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALLS IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD FROM THE WHITE HOUSE AND FROM VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY WHO ARRANGED HIS TRANSPORTATION.

POPPEN ACTED AS A CONSULTANT TO THE OPERATING SURGEONS AND AS A LIAISON BETWEEN THEM AND THE KENNEDY FAMILY.

HE SAID ETHEL KENNEDY, THE SENATOR'S WIFE, TOLD HIM THAT WHILE HER HUSBAND WAS LYING ON THE FLOOR AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL HE REQUESTED A GLASS OF WATER AND ASKED, "HOW BAD IS IT?"

POPPEN ALSO SAID KENNEDY WAS A "DEAD MAN" FROM THE MOMENT HE WAS HIT. HE SOON LAPSED INTO A COMA AND NEVER RECOVERED. BUT, POPPEN SAID, "DESTRUCTION WAS NOT COMPLETE FROM THE MOMENT OF IMPACT."

THE DOCTOR SAID KENNEDY STILL HAD REFLEXES IN BOTH EYES, ARMS AND LEGS, BUT ADDED, "THE EYE PUPILS WERE WIDE AND DID NOT REACT TO LIGHT, WHICH IS PRETTY SERIOUS BUSINESS."

A NATIVE OF DENTON, MICH., POPPEN TREATED THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND ADMINISTERED TO SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, D-MASS., THE LAST OF THE FOUR KENNEDY SONS, WHEN HE WAS NEAR DEATH FROM A 1964 PLANE CRASH IN WHICH HE SUFFERED A BROKEN BACK.

THE NEUROSURGEON JOINED THE STAFF OF LAHEY CLINIC IN 1933, THREE YEARS AFTER GRADUATING FROM RUSH MEDICAL SCHOOL IN CHICAGO. HE WAS NAMED CHIEF OF NEUROSURGERY IN 1957 AND RETIRED FROM THE POST IN 1964.

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FLIGHT 6-7 NX
 WITH KENNEDY 020A

NEW YORK (UPI)--MRS. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, DURING THE FLIGHT BRINGING HER HUSBAND'S BODY TO NEW YORK, JOKED WITH OTHER PASSENGERS AND LATER FELL ASLEEP BESIDE HER HUSBAND'S COFFIN, ACCORDING TO A NEWSMAN ABOARD THE PLANE.

SANDER VANOCUR, AN NBC TELEVISION NEWSMAN AND FRIEND OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY, SAID ON A NETWORK BROADCAST THURSDAY NIGHT THAT DURING THE FLIGHT MRS. KENNEDY SPENT ABOUT HALF AN HOUR TALKING WITH HER SISTER-IN-LAW, JACQUELINE KENNEDY.

"AND THEN AFTER THAT WAS OVER, MRS. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WALKED DOWN THE AISLE, STOPPING WITH VARIOUS PEOPLE ALONG THE WAY, IN THE AFT SECTION OF THE CABIN, JUST TALKING TO THEM, SITTING WITH THEM -- I USE TO WORD 'JOKING' WITH THEM, BECAUSE THAT'S WHAT SHE DID," VANOCUR SAID.

"SHE WAS IN REMARKABLY GOOD SPIRITS. I SUSPECT SHE'S BEEN UNDER SEDATION FOR THE LAST...I GUESS 24 OR 25 HOURS."

"I SUPPOSE EVERYBODY WAS TRYING TO KEEP HER MIND OFF WHAT HAPPENED," VANOCUR SAID.

VANOCUR DESCRIBED SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AS ANGRY OVER HIS BROTHER'S ASSASSINATION.

"I THINK HE WAS MOSTLY -- HE'S MAD. I MIGHT AS WELL SAY IT. HE'S MAD," VANOCUR SAID. "HE'S MAD AT WHAT HAPPENS IN THIS COUNTRY. HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER IT IS THE ACT OF A SINGLE PERSON, OR WHETHER THIS IS THE ACT OF A CONSPIRACY."

VANOCUR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FLIGHT WAS THE ONLY ONE TO COME FROM A NEWSMAN ABOARD THE PLANE. THE LATE SEN. ROBERT KENNEDY'S PRESS SECRETARY, FRANK MANKIEWICZ, LATER INDICATED THE KENNEDYS WERE DISTURBED BY HIS REPORTING OF EVENTS DURING THE FLIGHT.

"EVERYONE ON THE PLANE WAS THERE ON THE BASIS OF FRIENDSHIP," MANKIEWICZ SAID IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ABOUT VANOCUR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FLIGHT FROM LOS ANGELES.

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"THERE WERE ONLY FRIENDS, COLLEAGUES AND STAFF MEMBERS. NOBODY WAS THERE AS A REPORTER," HE SAID. "THE PLANE WAS PRIVATE AND THAT'S HOW WE VIEW IT. WE ARE NOT GOING TO COMMENT ON ANYTHING SAID ON THE AIRPLANE."

IN HIS TELEVISION BROADCAST VANOCUR SAID MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY "THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT IT WAS THE SAME PLANE" ON WHICH SHE FLEW TO WASHINGTON WITH HER OWN HUSBAND'S BODY AFTER HIS ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS IN 1963. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL JET, ONE OF SEVERAL, ACTUALLY WAS THE ONE WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK WAS FLYING TO TOKYO WHEN HE RECEIVED WORD THAT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY HAD BEEN SHOT.

VANOCUR SAID SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY REMAINED BESIDE HIS DEAD BROTHER'S COFFIN IN THE PLANE'S FOREWARD CABIN THROUGHOUT THE FOUR-HOUR FLIGHT "AND OTHER PEOPLE TOOK THEIR TURNS IN JUST LYING NEXT TO THE COFFIN...."

HE SAID ABOUT AN HOUR BEFORE THE PLANE ARRIVED IN NEW YORK EDWARD KENNEDY FELL ASLEEP "AND MRS. ROBERT F. KENNEDY CAME UP AND LAY AGAINST THE COFFIN." WHEN A KENNEDY FRIEND, MOUNTAINEER JIM WHITAKER, PUT A PILLOW UNDER HER HEAD, "SHE WOKE UP FOR A MOMENT, LOOKED AT HIM, THEN FELL ASLEEP AGAINST THE COFFIN," VANOCUR SAID.

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UPI-100

(SIRHAN)

LOS ANGELES--A 22-MEMBER GRAND JURY BEGAN RECEIVING TESTIMONY TODAY FOR A MURDER INDICTMENT AGAINST THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

IT WAS DOUBTFUL THE ACCUSED, SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, WOULD BE TAKEN BEFORE THE PANEL FROM HIS JAIL CELL. EXTRA GUARDS WERE PLACED AROUND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL AFTER TELEPHONED DEATH THREATS AGAINST HIM.

SEVENTEEN WITNESSES WERE SUMMONED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE JURY IN A HIGH-PANELED CEILING ROOM IN THE HALL OF JUSTICE. THE WITNESSES WERE GATHERED IN A NEARBY SMALL WAITING ROOM.

ONE WITNESS, A PORTER EMPLOYED AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL WHERE THE SENATOR WAS FATALLY SHOT, TOLD NEWSMEN SIRHAN HAD LAID IN WAIT FOR A HALF-HOUR FOR KENNEDY.

ASKED IF THE SUSPECT SEEMED NERVOUS, HE SAID, "HE LOOKED WORRIED--NOT NERVOUS." HE SAID SIRHAN HAD SHUFFLED PAPERS IN HIS HANDS DURING KENNEDY'S 30-MINUTE ADDRESS CLAIMING VICTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA PRIMARY ELECTION.

ASKED IF SIRHAN HAD ANY COMPANIONS, THE PORTER REPLIED, "I DIDN'T SEE ANYONE WITH HIM."

AT THIS POINT, HE WAS HERDED INTO THE WAITING ROOM BY OFFICERS BEFORE HE COULD GIVE HIS NAME.

THE FIRST WITNESS BEFORE THE JURY WAS PAUL ZIFFREN, FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FOR CALIFORNIA. HE WAS CALLED TO ADVISE THE JURY FORMALLY THAT THE VICTIM WAS THE NEW YORK SENATOR.

ZIFFREN WAS FOLLOWED BY DR. HENRY CUNEO, A NEUROSURGEON WHO PARTICIPATED IN EMERGENCY BRAIN SURGERY FOR KENNEDY AND LATER ASSISTED THE CORONER IN HIS POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

IRWIN STROLL, ONE OF THE FIVE OTHER PERSONS WOUNDED IN THE ASSASSINATION, WAS WHEELED INTO THE WITNESSES' WAITING ROOM ON A CHAISE LOUNGE-LIKE DEVICE. HE SUFFERED A LEG WOUND.

THE JURY COMPOSED OF 14 WOMEN AND 8 MEN, NORMALLY TOTALED 23, BUT ONE MEMBER WAS ON VACATION. A VOTE OF 14 IS NEEDED FOR AN INDICTMENT.

THE FOREMAN IS L.E. MCKEE, A RETIRED GARAGE CHAIN OWNER, WHO SAID "WE'LL HAVE TO WAIT AND SEE ALL THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED TO US" BEFORE MAKING A DECISION.

file

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20 JUN 14 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

79 JUN 14 1968

DEP. DIST. ATTY. SIDNEY CHERNISS SAID ALL WITNESSES WERE INSTRUCTED NOT TO DISCUSS THE NATURE OF THEIR TESTIMONY WITH ANYONE, ESPECIALLY NEWS MEDIA.

ANOTHER WITNESS WHO GAVE NEWSMEN A PREVIEW OF HIS TESTIMONY WAS AMBULANCE ATTENDANT RICHARD WALKER. HE TREATED TELEVISION NEWSMAN WILLIAM WEISEL WHO WAS AMONG THE WOUNDED IN THE SHOOTING.

WALKER QUOTED WEISEL AS SAYING HE "WAS STANDING THREE STEPS BEHIND THE SENATOR AND, ALL OF A SUDDEN, FELT THREE SHARP STINGS IN HIS SIDE, AND SAW THE SENATOR FALL AFTER HE HAD ALREADY BEEN SHOT. HE HAD A REAL FUNNY LOOK ON HIS FACE."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BLACKEST DAY OF MY LIFE'**Sirhan's Father Says Son
'Deserves His Fate' if Guilty****BY ELIAV SIMON**

UPI Staff Writer

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan —The small gray-haired man kept shrugging his shoulders as he stood Thursday before his modest stone house in this sun-baked sleepy Christian village.

"I'm stupefied. I'm shocked. This is the blackest day of my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I pray to the Almighty that this nightmare may pass."

Sirhan, for 52 years an unknown man, and his small village as ancient as the Bible suddenly became linked with a world-stunning deed in faraway Los Angeles. An elder from the village, Faiz Ba'ajis Muaddi, hurried to Sirhan's two-story house to tell him his fourth son, Sirhan, 24, had been charged with the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"If my son did it, he deserves his fate," said the elder Sirhan, his lips quivering. "I always have had such deep admiration for the Kennedy family."

For a moment the father was silent in the summer sunshine. Then he looked up at his interviewer. His gray-green eyes blazed.

"How do you expect me to know why he shot Robert Kennedy?" he demanded.

Staring at the horizon as if talking to himself, he said, "My son was a talented boy, more than his four brothers. How he came to this is beyond me."

The accused assassin came from a religious Christian family. He was born in Jerusalem where the family of seven lived in the Armenian quarter. Young Sirhan went to a Lutheran school and the father said the family belongs to the Greek Orthodox Church.

"I am a religious man and have been all my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I still am a steady churchgoer and read the Bible every day. My son as a child used to go to the Orthodox Church with me in Jerusalem every Sunday. We studied the Bible together."

The father worked for the British army during World War II at the city water supply and speaks nearly unaccented English. The family emigrated to the United States in 1957 but the quarreling parents separated and the father returned alone to his native land. He said he lives on a "very small" retirement pension, works part time on his

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Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

**B-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.**

Date: 6/7/68
Edition: Home
Author: Eliav Simon
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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small farm land and "I need no help."

The father said he last saw his son three years ago on a visit to the United States.

Teibeh village is built on several hills about 30 miles north of Jerusalem. Three handsome stone Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches on three hills testify to the times when the congregations were prosperous.

The father slipped an old tweed jacket over his white nylon shirt and bright blue tie and said, "I am very tired." He turned and walked slowly, heavily to a cafe in the village to escape a crowd of newsmen that descended on Teibeh.

In other cities, former Pasadena classmates of the accused assassin described the boy from a broken home as a quiet, brilliant youth who kept to himself.

In Saigon, Lt. William A. Spaniard, 24, of Pasadena, recalled Sirhan was "a taciturn individual who did not say very much. Friendly, really pleasant, but hard to get to know."

'He Was Brilliant'

"He was brilliant. He was studying Russian when everyone else was barely getting by in Spanish and English," the officer said.

Christian Ek, 23, a Swede who also was a classmate of Sirhan, said in Stockholm the young Arab "dreamed of being something big in Jordan after his studies in the United States. He was a calm, well-mannered boy, nothing evil about him."

Another classmate, now living in Mexico City, remembered Sirhan as "always so shy you hardly knew he was there. He sat in the back of the class, never saying much of anything."

Arabs in East Jerusalem where the family had lived were bitter to suggestions that Sirhan hated Kennedy for supporting Israel against Jordan.

"He's been living in America for 11 years. Why does he want to involve us?" a hotel owner asked.



FATHER OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN—Bishara Sirhan as he read news account in Israel-occupied Jordan of his son's arrest in slaying of Sen. Kennedy.

(AP Wirephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Communist Bitterness Said Cause of Slaying

Mayor Seeks Probe of Reds Over Violence

By DICK REID

Mayor Sam Yorty has laid the blame for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy at the door of the Communists. Yorty, declared at a news conference in the auditorium of the Police Administration Building that the suspect, Sirhan B. Sirhan, was

"This bitterness was inflamed by the W. E. B. DuBois Club, which is either communistically dominated or infiltrated," Yorty charged.

He called for a sweeping investigation into the recent activities of the Communist Party in the United States to learn if they were in fact contributing to the outbreaks of violence which have gripped the nation.

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Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-A Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

KENSALT

Date: 6/7/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author: Dick Reid
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
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~~The only link between~~ Sirhan and the W. E. B. Du-Bois Club is an intelligence report stating that a car to which he had access was parked in front of a location where meetings of the club were being held.

Thus far in the investigation, police have failed to announce whether Sirhan was in fact a member of the organization, which is listed on the Attorney General's subversive list, or whether he ever attended a meeting at all.

The Mayor also defended his statements of Wednesday in which he released a portion of the contents of several notebooks found in Sirhan's Pasadena home.

Yorty's action has been criticized by Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch, District Atty. Evell Younger, Sheriff Peter Pitchess and attorney A. L. Wirin, who is attempting to find a lawyer at Sirhan's request.

The Mayor said he did not believe his remarks about the contents of the notebooks would prejudice the case against Sirhan in any way since the remaining evidence was so overwhelming.

Yorty admitted that he had talked to Lynch concerning his statement and that the State Attorney General had been critical. But, he said, the public's right to know some of the man's background prompted him to disregard Lynch's advice and make his state-
ment.

~~In conjecturing on the~~ possibility of Sirhan being involved in a Communist front group, Yorty said, "its not fair to accuse the American people in general for what happened here."

Although admitting that there was no way really and completely to protect a public official from a determined assassin, Yorty called for more stringent gun controls.

He reminded newsmen that Sirhan is an alien, but failed to mention that his possession of any type of firearms was therefore illegal.

Following the news conference, Yorty went by helicopter to International Airport to be on hand when the body of the slain senator was placed on the plane for the trip back to New York City.

Ethel Kennedy Was at His Side

By Judith Martin
Washington Post Staff Writer

Ethel Kennedy, who nearly always accompanied her husband on his frequent trips, was with him on his last flight to New York last night.

She stayed with the casket on the flight from Los Angeles to New York in the hearse from the airport into the city and inside St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he will lie in state today.

On this journey, as on less tragic ones, were the Kennedy's assortment of relatives and a crowd of friends from show business, the civil rights movement, the arts, his old Justice Department staff and the current political scene.

These were the people who always rallied to the Kennedys when they were called. It might be to dress up a Kennedy charity project or to enjoy themselves at a giddy Kennedy party; often, it was to work in a political campaign.

They filed silently onto the airplane which President Johnson had sent—the same aircraft which was carrying members of the late President Kennedy's cabinet to Japan when he was assassinated.

Ethel Kennedy stayed next to her slain husband. This meant that she got on and off the plane by means of a platform which could carry the casket, and which rose slowly to the entrance.

On it, too, were a few men who acted as the Senator's first pallbearers, lifting his African mahogany casket on and off the airplane and into St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Directing the carrying of the coffin was the sole surviving Kennedy brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. The descent from the airplane was difficult, and the casket had to be tipped carefully.

The two eldest sons of the dead Senator, Joseph, 15, and Robert, 14, helped carry

their father's body. So did the brothers-in-law, Stephen Smith and U.S. Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver Jr. The Smiths and Patricia Kennedy Lawford were on the flight from Los Angeles, and the Shriver and Mrs. Edward Kennedy had flown in from Paris to meet that flight in New York.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy was accompanied on and off of the airplane by her sister's husband, Prince Stanislas Radziwill.

At the New York airport, the family stood by the coffin while Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York, gave a prayer and sprinkled it with holy water.

Mrs. Robert Kennedy then climbed into the front seat of the hearse and accompanied the body to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the family gathered briefly. A silent crowd outside listened to Mozart's "Corpus Christi" music which could be heard through the massive doors.

Rose Kennedy had flown to New York that morning after attending the 7 a.m. Mass at St. Francis Xavier Church in Hyannis. She goes there every day, but yesterday it was to hear a Mass said for her son who served there as an altar boy—occasionally even after he became an adult.

Only the patriarch remained behind.

Joseph P. Kennedy, father of the victim and of so many ill-starred children, has not enough strength left with which to move about. Not even to attend the funeral of the fourth of his children to die before him.

The Senator's father, a former Ambassador to Great Britain, suffered a stroke in 1961 and is unable to speak. He will remain in Hyannis Port, Mass., with his niece, Ann Gargan, throughout the weekend. Ambassador Kennedy was joined at lunch by Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston and an old family friend. The Senator's father is "bearing up quite well," a family spokesman said.

IT WAS MISS GARGAN who awoke the Senator's mother yesterday morning to tell her that he had died during the night. The previous morning, Mrs. Kennedy awoke to the news that he had been shot.

There were 71 people on the flight from Los Angeles.

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People's World _____
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Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. was there in the dark clothes she wears as the widow of her murdered husband. Charles Evers, a Kennedy campaign worker and the brother of Medgar Evers, assassinated by a fanatic's bullet, boarded the plane.

Athletes Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson, who grabbed Sirhan Sirhan in the Ambassador Hotel kitchen seconds after the shooting, got on the plane. They had both been in Washington in April for the Kennedy's telethon to raise money for summer play equipment to needy Washington children.

Singer Andy Williams, mountain climber James Whitaker and author George Plimpton were in that telethon, too. They also were on the airplane with their wives.

Former members of the Justice Department staff were Burke Marshall, Edwin Guthman, with his wife, and John Siegenthaler. Pierre Salinger and Richard Goodwin, who had served both Kennedy brothers, were there. K. Lemoyne Billings and Charles Spaulding are old family friends.

Jesse M. Unruh, chairman of the California campaign, and Mrs. Unruh; former Sen. Paul Douglas' son, John, and a Mexican architect, Fernando Para, made the trip.



Associated Press

Mrs. John F. Kennedy, widow of President Kennedy, was aboard the funeral plane of her brother-in-law, the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, when it arrived last night at La Guardia Airport. Behind her is Mrs. Edward Kennedy, sister-in-law of Sen. Robert Kennedy, and Ambassador Sargent Shriver, whose wife, Eunice, is another sister of the slain New York Senator.



Associated Press

Mrs. Kennedy, with arm of Edward Kennedy around her, rides in husband's hearse.



Associated Press

*Mrs. King boards plane
for New York.*

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Trying to Explain It to the Children

A-24

By Ward Just

Washington Post Staff Writer

ONE TRIED to explain to the children, aged nine and seven, but it was anticlimactic because they had seen it on television. They knew the time of death, 1:44 a.m., and the cause. It is difficult to substitute words for images, especially in these times. When the President was killed four and a half years ago the children lived in England, and were too young to understand any of it. But they are quite old enough now.

The eldest had a plan, with a pal who lived down the block, to paint a sign, "We Hate The Guy That Shot Senator Kennedy." They were going to put the sign in a front window. I suppose that is the childish equivalent of the impassioned Congressional speech calling for law and order, or the appointment of a presidential commission. Or perhaps it is the other way around. Anyway, you explained that you didn't want signs that talked about hate.

We walked up Thirty-first Street to Montrose Park, and the questions came very hesitantly. Why did he want to kill Senator Kennedy? Why did Senator Kennedy want to be President? We were walking the dog, an amazing animal named Mr. Sam, and the seven-year-old wondered, "Why don't dogs have presidents or senators?" That was silly, the older one said. "Dogs don't need presidents."

IN HIS CAMPAIGN speeches, Robert Kennedy used to talk about the things that the Gross National Product of America do not measure—the beauty of the land, the strength of marriages, the quality of play of children. The kids stopped at a honeysuckle vine and plucked some buds and began to suck the honey. I had grown up in Illinois where there was no honeysuckle and watched fascinated as the kids pulled the pistil from the flower, which yielded a single drop of honey. The dog lay down in a patch of sunlight on the sidewalk as the kids wordlessly drank the honey, drop by drop.

We moved off again with the children chattering about one thing and another, school, the dog, a trip to Glen Echo. Curious about how much they know of what goes on today, I asked them about the shooting in Georgetown. Early Wednesday morning, about the time Kennedy was shot in Los Angeles,

three men had shot and killed two Marine officers in a hamburger stand on M Street; this is about three blocks from where these children live. They had not heard about it. They had been with Kennedy the past two days, on television and in the newspaper.

The younger one seemed to identify the killing in this country as coming from a single source. The same man that killed Dr. King—that was the way she called him, "Dr. King"—also killed Senator Kennedy. I explained that the man who killed the Senator appeared to be a Jordanian, an Arab. Yes, she said, but it was the same killing. Relentless with logic, I said yes, but not the same man. And added: Or so it would seem. "Huh uh," she said. "Come along, Mr. Sam."

WE WERE IN Montrose Park and it was sunny and warm, and the kids mounted the swings. The older one—she must have heard the remark elsewhere; she is only nine—asked why "they killed only the best men" in this country. I was encouraging their questions, but replied to this one that I didn't know. I said I thought it had something to do with the nature of tragedy, and maybe other people weren't worth killing. I said I meant that only the very best among us seemed to merit assassination. But then I thought of all the other people in this country who are killed, by gunshot and other wounds, and realized it wasn't quite right. I recalled a line from Hemingway, to the effect that life breaks the very good, the very brave and the very gentle impartially. But the children were no longer listening. They were skylarking on the swings.

We left the park and began to walk back to 31st Street. The nine-year-old said that for a while she was confused by television. Television had said that two of the Kennedy children had died when they heard about their father's death. But then she realized that television had been wrong; the children cried when they heard. She said, embarrassed at the admission, that she had cried. I said not to worry, that I had too and so had everyone else I knew.

The little one, the seven-year-old, had been bounding along with the dog and now came to a fast stop. "I wish there was some sort of love world," she said, "and we could get there by bike."

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Date JUN 7 1968

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LBJ: 'Time Of Tragedy And Loss'

Following is the text of the statement issued by President Johnson after the death of Sen. Robert Kennedy early yesterday:

This is a time of tragedy and loss. Senator Robert Kennedy is dead.

Robert Kennedy affirmed this country — affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all.

During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy.

Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women. He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence — and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity.

Our public life is diminished by his loss.

Mrs. Johnson and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and his family. I have issued a proclamation calling upon our Nation to observe a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy.

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Robert F. Kennedy: His Pursuit of Life

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Associated Press

1950—Senator Kennedy and the former Ethel Skakel as they leave altar in Greenwich, Conn., June 17.

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Times Herald ☐
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The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
People's World ☐

Date **JUN 7 1968**

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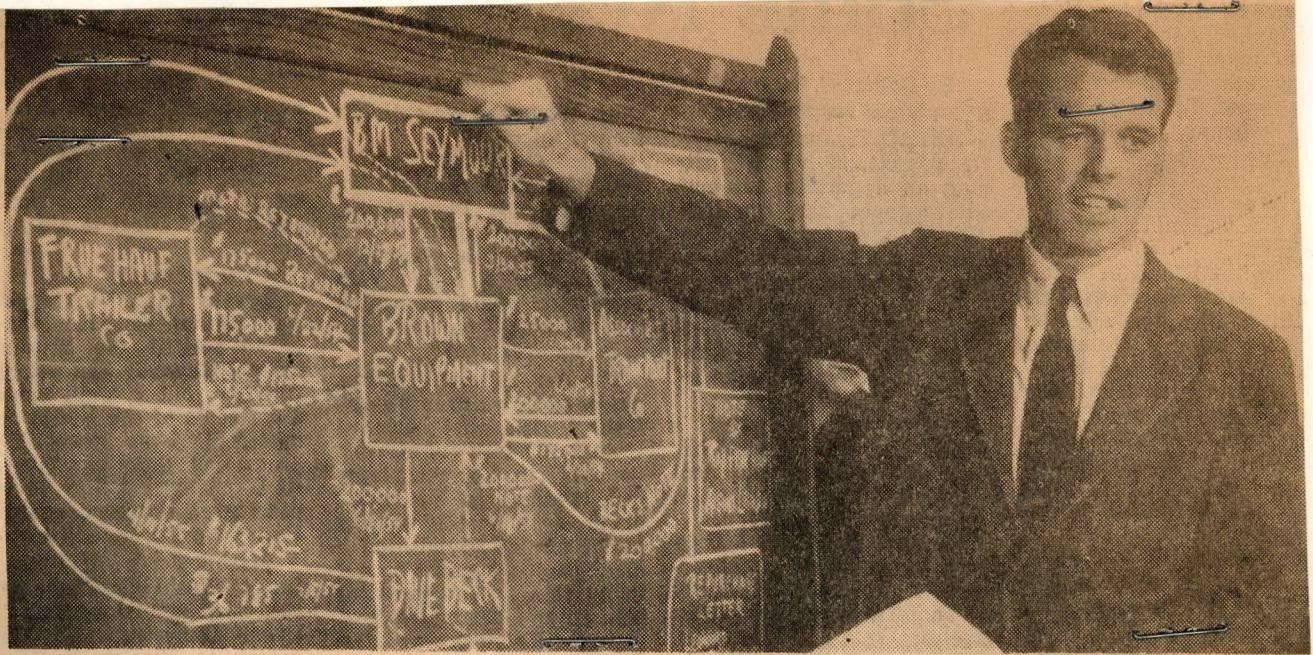
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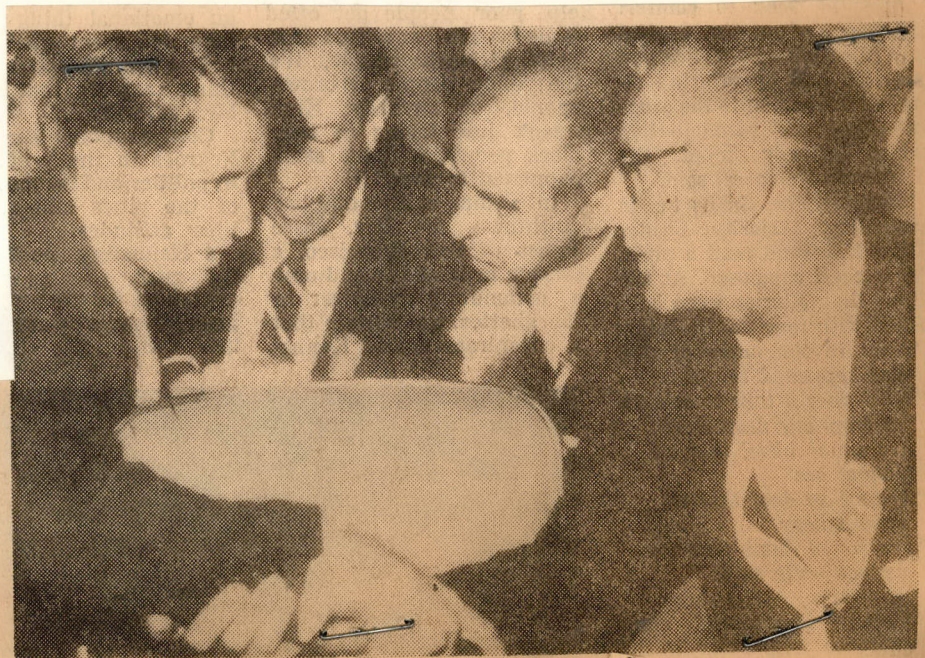
United Press International

At left, on his brother's
48th birthday, he kneels
at grave in 1965.



United Press International

Above in 1957 as chief counsel of Senate Rackets Committee, he traces Teamsters' activities.

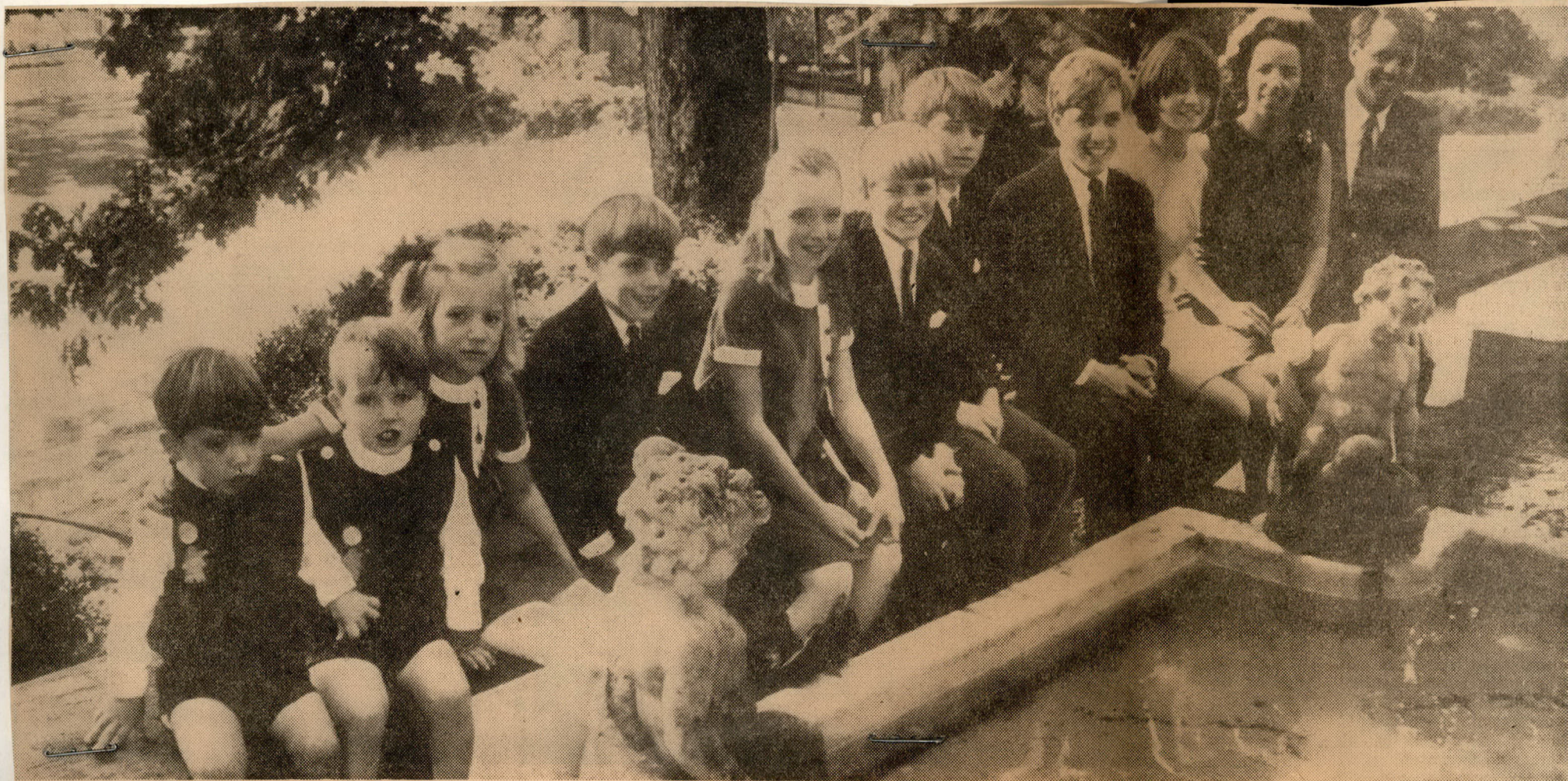


United Press International

At right, Senator Kennedy huddles with New York leaders as campaign chief for JFK's 1960 nomination.



In a kayak, Senator Robert Kennedy ran the rapids at Dinoaser Quarry, Utah, in 1965 while members of his family were on a rubber raft trip down the Green River.



1967—The last family portrait. From left, Matthew 8; Michael LeMoyne, 10; Mary Courtney, 11; David Kathleen Harrington, 17; Mrs. Kennedy and the Sen-
Maxwell Taylor, 3; Christopher George, 4; Mary Kerry, Anthony, 13; Robert Jr., 14; Joseph Patrick, 15; ator. Missing is Douglas Harriman, fourteen months.



Photos by Associated Press and United Press International

In 1960, outside the family's summer home at Hyannis Port, Mass., Robert F. Kennedy is flanked by his brothers, John, then the Democratic presidential nominee, and Edward.

Worldwide Tributes Flow to the Family of Sen. Kennedy Day of Mourning Set for Sunday

A-14

From News Dispatches

President Johnson has proclaimed Sunday a day of national mourning to honor the memory of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

In a proclamation issued yesterday from the White House, the President said, "The tragedy and the senseless violence of Robert F. Kennedy's death casts a deep shadow of grief across America and across the world."

He urged Americans "to walk together through this dark night of common anguish into a new dawn of healing unity."

From the humble and the great, from political disciples and enemies of yesterday, outpourings of tribute flowed toward Washington and the Kennedy family compound in Hyannisport, Mass.

The House of Representatives devoted almost three hours to eulogizing the late Senator. Repeatedly, members asked a common question: Why did it have to happen, why this resort to violence again?

On the opposite side of the Capitol, Vice President Humphrey asked special permission to express from the floor of the Senate his affection for Sen. Kennedy. His voice grave, at times unsteady, the Vice President urged an end to the "unreason and hate, extremism and violence in our midst."

Remembering the man he opposed for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Mr. Humphrey said "We have lost a great American, a man whose deep concern

and compassion for mankind have inspired all of us in this chamber and millions throughout the world."

In Los Angeles, where she had flown to comfort Sen. Kennedy's widow, Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. asked: "How many husbands, how many fathers and how many sons must die before we as men, women, youths and children — before we as a Nation — will rise up in righteous indignation and demand an end to senseless violence?"

From the Kingdom of Jordan — where the accused assassin of Sen. Kennedy was born — came a statement expressing grief and shock. Its Washington embassy said Jordanians are "horried at the senseless crime which led to the termination of his (Sen. Kennedy's) brilliant and dedicated public service."

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who lost to Kennedy in the California primary, said words would provide little solace to the Kennedy family.

"Let us seek to comfort them by our quiet mourning, our rejection of violence and reprisal, and by offering renewed dedication to the cause of peace and reconciliation which Kennedy served," the Wisconsin Democrat said.

Leading the Senate in mourning, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield read a poem he himself composed. At the time, the galleries were half-filled with tourists. He said:

"What in the name of God has happened to us?"

"What does it take to awaken us from our deep sleep?"

"Are we so blind that we cannot see?"

"Are we so deaf that we cannot hear"

"Are we so dumb that we cannot understand?"

In Paris, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, chief American negotiator in the Vietnamese peace talks, eulogized the late senator in extemporaneous remarks to the American College in Paris. "He was willing to accept people's hatreds... he was fearless in tackling the

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Times Herald _____
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issues he considered important . . . he was one of the few people who accepted no excuses for his own defeats," Harriman told the graduating class.

Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, wired Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy that "her husband's life is gone but the fires he ignited on behalf of the poor . . . can never be extinguished."

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, leading contender for the Republican Presidential nomination, called Sen. Kennedy "one of the great popular leaders in American history." He said the Kennedy children will know as they grow up "their father was a young man of great courage who already had left his mark on history."

Barry Goldwater, former senator and 1964 Republican presidential nominee, said, "It is a time for sober reflection and thoughts by all Americans as to what each of us as individuals can do to reverse the stormy and dangerous course which our nation is following."

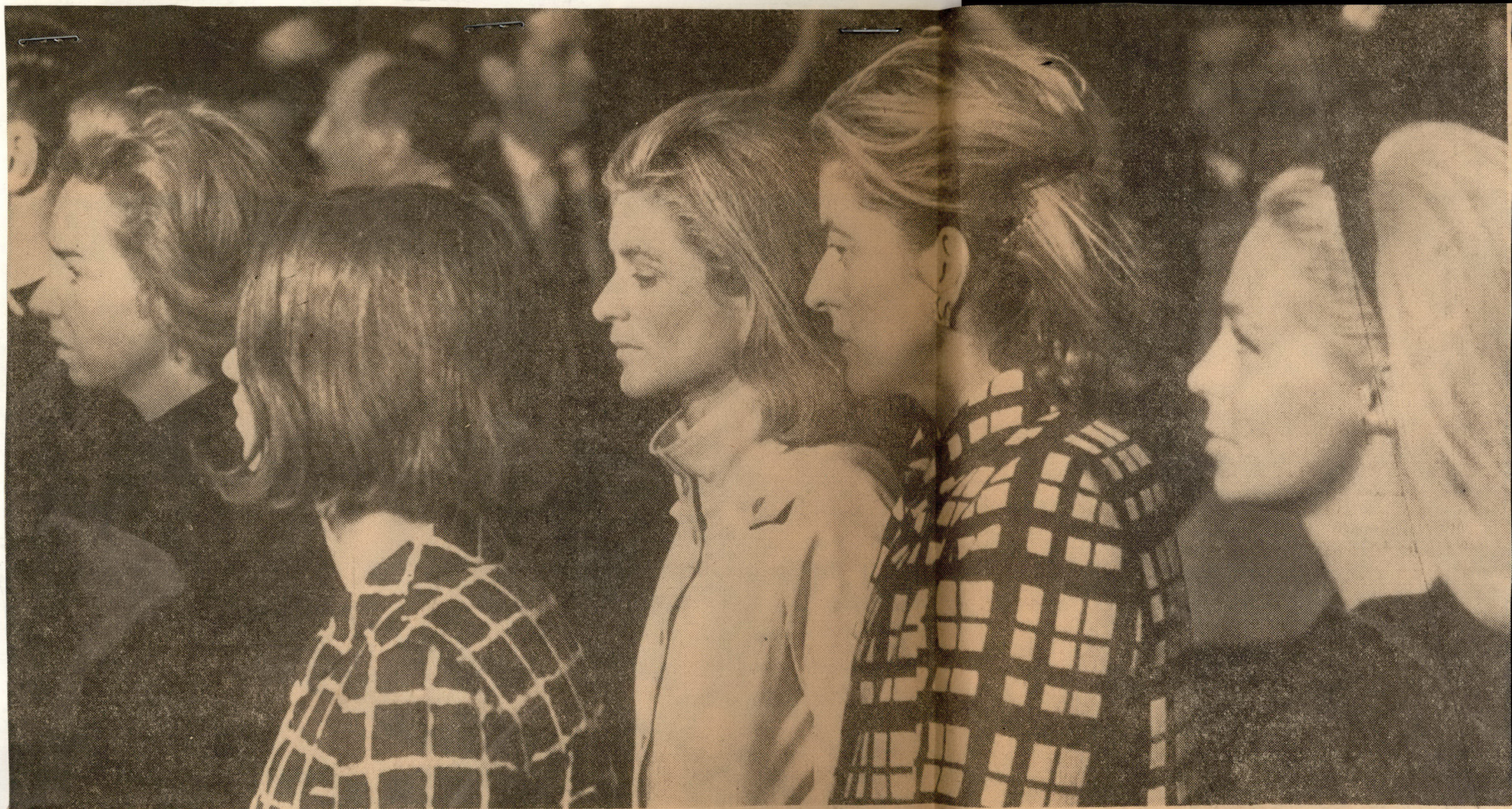
Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Nixon's rival for the GOP nomination, called the assassination "an unspeakable tragedy and a terrible loss to the Nation."

World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, canceled a proposed visit to the Far East and returned from Europe to Washington. Leaving West Germany, he told newsmen that "Robert Kennedy was the wisest, most intelligent, most compassionate political leader of the West."



Flags at base of Washington Monument fly at half-staff in honor of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

By Wally McNamee—The Washington Post



By Stephen Northrup—The Washington Post

Kennedy women arrive at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York with the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. From left are Ethel Kennedy, her daughter Kathleen, Jean Smith, Patricia Lawford and Joan Kennedy.

Lookout for Woman in Polka Dots

Indictment Is Sought for

Suspect

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (UPI) — A California grand jury assembled today to consider a request for a murder indictment against Sirhan Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sheriff's officers tightened security at the Los Angeles County jail in response to phoned threats to storm the jail and kill the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant. They said the callers said they would risk anything — even death — to eliminate the man they believe killed Sen. Kennedy.

Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess said Sirhan, captured Wednesday morning at the Ambassador hotel after Sen. Kennedy was felled by a bullet in the brain, remained outwardly calm and unconcerned. The slight, swarthy race track exercise boy and health store stock clerk was confined to a 12-by-12 windowless cell in the remote hospital wing of the downtown jail.

CONSTANT WATCH

A dim ceiling light illuminated the gray walls of the cell and the prison bunk he slept upon. A wash basin and toilet were the only other furnishings. An unarmed, uniformed deputy sat on a stool outside the cell and watched Sirhan's every move. A second armed deputy outside kept his eyes glued on the suspect thru an unbreakable glass porthole.

Four guards paced up and down a narrow corridor outside. Other deputies patrolled every nook and cranny of the jail complex.

The extreme concern over keeping Sirhan alive convinced Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger to go to the grand jury for the indictment, rather than following the normal procedure of filing a formal murder complaint.

Filing a complaint necessitates a preliminary hearing, a courtroom proceeding that would have required Sirhan to be present. The grand jury method carries no such equipment.

No law enforcement official here wants to transfer Sirhan from his tightly guarded jail cell

and risk the possibility that, like Lee Harvey Oswald, Sirhan might himself fall victim to an assassin before coming to trial.

The grand jury hearing may shed some light on growing speculation that the man who shot Kennedy may not have gone to the Ambassador Hotel election party alone.

WOMAN SOUGHT

An all-points bulletin was in effect for a young woman in a polka dot dress who ran from the primary victory celebration shortly after Sen. Kennedy was killed.

"We shot him," a campaign worker said, the woman told her.

"Prior to the shooting," according to the police report, "suspect (Sirhan) was observed with a female Caucasian described as 23 to 27 years, 5 feet 6 inches tall, wearing a white voile dress with three-quarter sleeves and with small black polka dots."

The woman wore dark shoes and "bouffant type hair."

"We don't think it was a conspiracy at this time," a police investigator said, "but we are not going to throw anything into the wastebasket."

Altho the grand jury proceedings are officially secret, it was learned the DA's office planned to call 17 witnesses, including Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, Sen. Kennedy's California campaign manager, and Olympic champion Rafer Johnson and football player Roosevelt Grier, the two men who disarmed and immobilized the suspect.

No members of Sen. Kennedy's immediate family were scheduled to appear.

Mr. Younger said the evidence should be presented by tonight, but he said it "might be a long day."

TRIAL IN 60 DAYS

After arraignment, Sirhan has 10 days in which to file a plea. California law requires the DA's office to bring the defendant to trial within 60

days of his pleading, but the defense frequently wins delays.

Sirhan, a few hours after the shooting, was arraigned on six counts of assault with the intent to commit murder and bail was set at \$250,000. But the Senator's death automatically made it a capital case, which is not bailable.

Strict precautions were taken to make certain that Sirhan's right to a fair trial would not be prejudiced by any misstep by the police or prosecutors. He was repeatedly warned that he was not required to make a statement, and that if he did make a statement voluntarily, it would be used in evidence against him. Whether due to the warnings or to a desire to protect other possible conspirators, Sirhan remained silent regarding the case, altho he is reported to have talked freely on other subjects.

MAYOR YORTY

The ironclad, multiple-eyewitnessed case against the Jordanian gunman might have become a model of restraint on the part of police, district attorney and news media if it had not been for mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, one of the nation's most volatile politicians.

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Mr. Yorty, a man for whom TV cameras exercise a deadly fascination, appeared twice in press conferences after the shooting, and both times disclosed information that legal purists might hold transgressed the newly defined rights of accused criminals. Mr. Yorty's indiscretions, if that is what they were, hinged on the disclosure of some of the contents of a journal Sirhan had kept. Mr. Yorty also extrapolated the conclusion that Sirhan had been subject to communist influence because a car to which the suspect had access had been seen parked in front of a place where the communist-front W.E.B. DuBois club held meetings. Subsequently, Mr. Yorty admitted that he did not know whether Sirhan was using the car or not at the time, but insisted that contents of the man's notebook showed unmistakable communist influence.

The Attorney General of California rebuked Mr. Yorty for his comments on the case, and the California American Civil Liberties Union — while applauding DA Younger and Police Chief Tom Reddin for their handling of the case — pointedly omitted Mr. Yorty from its praise.

In spite of what many Californians regard as the typical Yortysms, however, the case against Sirhan seemed to be unshakable. Perhaps as many as a dozen eyewitnesses watched his rampage of murder and assault. His own writing (if it is admitted against him) shows he was determined to kill Sen. Kennedy, and the murder weapon was forcibly taken from his hand after the shooting. One of the bullets that struck Sen. Kennedy remained intact and was removed at the autopsy. It will undoubtedly be compared to test shots fired from Sirhan's .22, and thus will forge another link in the chain of evidence that may send him to California's gas chamber.



—UPI Photo

Worker at the Kennedy campaign headquarters in New York sobs on learning of his death.



Bishara Sirhan, 52, father of Sirhan Sirhan, the suspect in the slaying of Robert F. Kennedy, tells reporters in Telbēh, Israeli-

occupied Jordan, that if the report is true, "this is blackest day of my life."

—UPI Photo

Football Continues at McLean

A Kennedy Friend Keeps Boys Busy

By Dave Brady
Washington Post Staff Writer

The legacy of the "vigah" of the New Frontier helped to distract David Kennedy, 12, Michael, 10, and a neighbor friend at Hickory Hill yesterday.

Col. John Glenn, the former astronaut, played touch football with them at the McLean, Va., residence of the late Robert F. Kennedy.

It was the boys' father who popularized touch football in the high councils of government at the outset of President Kennedy's administration.

Security at the estate was set up by Jim McShane, Chief U.S. Marshall, former Golden Gloves boxer who first worked for the former Attorney General when he was chief counsel for the Senate anti-rackets committee.

Supreme Court Justice Byron R. (Whizzer) White, the one-time All-America halfback at the University of Colorado and All-Pro selection with the then Pittsburgh Pirates and Detroit Lions, kept his hand in at Hickory Hill when he was Deputy Attorney General to Mr. Kennedy. They tossed a football about in the Justice Department.

Professional Talent

Through their social relationship with Carroll Rosenbloom, owner of the Baltimore Colts, the Kennedys attracted professional talent to the touch football games.

On the day before the inauguration of President Kennedy, Bob and brother Ted got in a big game before the heavy snowfall.

Suspecting that the Attorney General had arranged to have quarterback Johnny Unitas of the Colts on his team, Ted smuggled in fullback Billy Pricer of the Colts to play with his less professional teammates.

Mischievously, Ted introduced Pricer as an Oklahoma politician and the ruse worked. The result of the game was leaked as a victory for Ted's forces.

But later, Bob admitted that although he was unaware of Pricer's identity he was well aware of the score and insisted that his team won, even without Unitas who did not play after all.

"Senator Kennedy's death was a great shock," Unitas said in Baltimore. "To think that could happen in this kind of country. I first met him in New York in 1959, when we were both selected as fathers-of-the-year. He was quite a fan. He came to several Colts' games as guest of Carroll Rosenbloom."

Sam Huff, Bobby Mitchell, and Vince Promuto of the Washington Redskins were favorites of the New York Senator.

Mr. Kennedy brought sons Michael, David, and Joseph to watch the Redskins practice on Dec. 11, 1965, the day before a game with the New York Giants. Coach Bill McPeak noted the Senator on the sidelines and assembled the Redskins and introduced them to Mr. Kennedy.

Huff Helped Campaign

The Senator tossed passes to his sons and then reminisced with Huff, who had helped him to campaign for the President in West Virginia.

Huff said in Chicago, "This is a terrible thing, like the death of a member of the family. I had been to the Senator's house a couple times before he announced he would seek the nomination. He talked to me about running for Congress in West Virginia. After he announced, his staff called me and asked him if I would campaign for him if he got the nomination, and I said I would be glad to. The Kennedys were dedicated people. That is what they were. That is what they were."
 That is what they were. That is what they were.

Played for Howard

Mr. Kennedy, former Harvard end, and his brothers were friends of Vince Lombardi, general manager and former coach of the Green Bay Packers. President Kennedy once paid Lombardi the high compliment of urging him to take the head coaching job at West Point, where he had been an assistant under Red Blaik before joining the Packers.

The New York Senator liked to talk sports with the writers, and so did his wife, Ethel. They had as their houseguests last summer a number of Washington sports writers.

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Justice White showed up in a sport shirt. Ethel wanted to know all about quarterback Fran Tarkenton, who had been recently traded to the New York Giants.

Curbed Sports Activities

Aware that he was at age 35 the youngest Attorney General since the Madison administration, Mr. Kennedy, out of concern for an image of seriousness and dignity, began curbing his athletic activities publicly, except for an occasional participation in volleyball at the FBI gymnasium.

But he sat a horse with the aplomb of Civil War Gen. George B. (Little Mac) McClellan, who was said to have made his temporary headquarters in the 100-year-old home purchased by the Attorney General, and would ride there in the mornings with his wife and/or children before going to the office.

The family took vacations that involved skiing, shooting rapids, and climbing mountains. There was always the temptation of the famous pool at home, and yesterday the younger children took a plunge under the supervision of Col. Glenn and his wife.



Associated Press

Former astronaut John Glenn plays touch football at the McLean home of the Kennedys with two of the Senator's sons, Michael, 10, left, and David, 12. James Boland, a friend, holds the football. Col. Glenn and his wife have been taking care of the younger Kennedys. This game was formed to distract the boys. Story, Page D2.

Yorty Claims Red Groups Inflamed Assassin

By William Chapman

Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 6—

Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, disregarding legal advice to cease talking publicly about the case, claimed today that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassin had been a Communist sympathizer and was inflamed by Communist and pro-Arab agitation.

"Evil Communist organizations played a part in inflaming the assassination of Kennedy," Yorty declared in a press conference.

His public statements today and yesterday provoked rising controversy and fears that his comments would damage the case against the 24-year-old suspect, Sirhan B. Sirhan.

California Attorney General Thomas Lynch cautioned Yorty to limit the information he divulges. He also praised the Los Angeles Police Department for its discretion in discussing the suspect.

Lynch warned that Yorty's comments could result in certain evidence being ruled inadmissible at Sirhan's trial.

Yorty acknowledged Lynch had criticized him during a telephone conversation, but added: "I told him that I'm in a situation where I have to make a judgment about the public's right to know."

Yorty stirred the controversy yesterday by disclosing some contents of two notebooks found by police in Sirhan's home. According to Yorty, one notation said that "Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968"—the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war.

Police and other law officials were visibly disturbed today at Yorty's comments, fearing they would raise a difficult and unnecessary legal

Sirhan, a native of Jordan, came to this country 11 years ago but never has applied for U.S. citizenship. He has been described by friends as bitterly opposed to the State of Israel, and was said to be critical of Mr. Kennedy's support of Israel's case against the Arab countries.

Yorty got Sirhan's notebooks from officers at the Rampart Police Station Wednesday before Police Chief Thomas Reddin had seen them. Reddin, who declined to appear with the Mayor at the press conference

this morning, has said the release of such information could be prejudicial and could damage the case against Sirhan.

In another development, police put out a bulletin seeking information on a woman in a white polka dot dress who, according to a witness, left the scene of Wednesday's shooting shouting, "We shot him!"

One of Mr. Kennedy's campaign workers, Sandy Serrano, 20, said she heard the cry and asked who had been shot. "We shot Kennedy," she said the woman called back.

[Some other eyewitnesses at the hotel told of seeing the suspect with a girl in a white dress earlier in the evening, the Los Angeles Times reported. Some said there was a third person, a dark young man, with them.]

[A spokesman at police headquarters stressed, however, that "we don't think it was a conspiracy at this time."

"I would calculate there must have been 20 women there with polka dot dresses," he said. But, he added "we are not going to throw anything into the wastebasket."]

hurdle in what seemed to them an open-and-shut case. After Yorty continued divulging information on the suspect, a police official declined to comment, saying, "We've got to save something—at least something—for the jury."

The national legal profession has displayed mounting concern over the pre-trial release of information on a criminal suspect, and Los Angeles police have been careful to limit their comments to a few bare facts on Sirhan.

The American Bar Association's new rules now warn prosecutors to release only such essential information as a suspect's name, the charges against him, and limited

amounts of identification material. Reddin generally has followed that rule.

The most celebrated case involving pretrial publicity was when the Supreme Court ordered a retrial for Dr. Samuel Sheppard, the Cleveland physician convicted of murdering his wife. The publicity in Cleveland newspapers prejudiced the Sheppard jury, the Court held. Sheppard was acquitted in his retrial.

Under questioning at his press conference, Yorty claimed the notebooks showed that Sirhan was a "Communist sympathizer." But the Mayor acknowledged he had no proof the suspect had been affiliated with any sort of subversive organization.

Al Wirin, chief counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, said today that Sirhan has denied affiliation with any Communist-oriented organizations. Wirin has interviewed him twice in the Los Angeles County jail while offering him legal aid.

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Police said Sirhan ~~has not~~ been ~~known~~ to any subversive organization.

Yorty also revived a prominent local rumor in saying that Sirhan's car once was spotted parked near a building where the local W.E.B. DuBois Club was holding a meeting. The DuBois clubs have been cited as subversive by the U.S. Attorney General's office.

Yesterday, Chief Reddin said that a car to which Sirhan once "had access" was spotted near the building on a night when the club was meeting.

Yorty, under questioning by reporters, agreed that it is not known whether the car was Sirhan's. The Mayor had no evidence that the suspect was using the car that night or whether he was in the building. "We have no evidence placing him at the meeting," Yorty said.

Yorty contended that the notebooks contained writings showing that Sirhan was sympathetic to communism, "whether Russian or Chinese."

Asked how he thought Sirhan could have been "inflamed" by both Arab nationalism and communism, Yorty replied, "Both the Communists and Arabs are anti-Israel." He also cited reports of Union.

With the exception of Yorty's remarks, civil libertarians here have been generally complimentary of the police work in Sirhan's case. He was carefully advised of his legal rights and was permitted to be interviewed by the ACLU although he had said he did not want a lawyer, ACLU attorneys said today.

However, the ACLU has raised a question about the procedure used by police in searching the Pasadena home

where Sirhan lived with his mother and two brothers. No search warrant was obtained, the ACLU maintained.

Police officials said no warrant is needed if someone in the family gave permission for the search and said permission had been received from the suspect's brother, Abel.

Reddin has said yesterday that a warrant would be obtained in this extraordinary case, regardless of whether permission was obtained in advance.

Sirhan remained in the Los Angeles County jail today. He has been scheduled to appear at a pre-trial hearing Monday morning.

However, the County grand jury has agreed to hear evidence in the case Friday morning. District Attorney Evelle J. Younger said he will seek a murder indictment. He will call 17 witnesses and present "every bit of evidence on the autopsy," he said.

The suspect is being held under \$250,000 bond and is being represented by a County public defender, Richard Buckley. The ACLU was making arrangements to retain a private attorney. The ACLU also arranged police protection for Sirhan's family.

Sirhan is being held in a remote, windowless 9-by-12-foot cell in the jail's medical ward. He is guarded constantly by six deputies — one in the cell, one watching through a porthole and four patrolling the corridor outside.

Sheriff Peter Pitchess said eight to 12 telephone callers have threatened to kill Sirhan or his guards.

Sirhan is under treatment for a broken left index finger

and a sprained left ankle, both suffered, Pitchess said, in the course of his arrest. He is under care of Dr. Marcus Crahan, the jail psychiatrist, who "possibly" is also giving him psychiatric examinations, Pitchess said.

Sirhan, who was told of Kennedy's death today, has access to newspapers and books and gets occasional exercise in the corridor, accompanied by two guards.

When Sirhan was arrested he had \$400 in his pocket and a key to a Chrysler automobile. Yorty has speculated this suggests the suspect may have been "thinking of leaving" the Los Angeles area after the shooting. There also was speculation the \$400 may have been a payment by someone else for the shooting.

Later it was confirmed Sirhan had recently won a court judgment from Hollywood Park race track in connection with a suit filed after he fell

from a horse while working as an exercise boy.

Police said the automobile key fit the ignition of a car that belonged to an employee in the Ambassador Hotel kitchen. But, police said, the employee was at a hospital with his wife when the shooting took place. Chief Reddin said the employee had been eliminated as a suspect. Another police official said the key may actually belong to another automobile.

She Faces Memory

THE SAN FRANCISCO mother-of-two who last December gave away her gun because she didn't want it in the house, has described as "horrible" the realization that this very same gun was used to kill Sen. Robert Kennedy.

"I will always have to live with it. It's tied to me," Mrs. Robert F. Westlake said during a telephone interview from her home in the suburb of Woodacre, Calif., yesterday.

The 22-caliber pistol was first purchased from a sporting goods store during the Watts riots by Mrs. Westlake's father, Albert L. Hertz, 72, of Alhambra, a Los Angeles suburb.

According to Mrs. Westlake, her mother was upset when he brought it home, and decided to give it to her. "I didn't want it either. I didn't want it around the house because I was afraid, having two little boys." Her sons are aged 10 and 6.

MRS. WESTLAKE gave the pistol to a family friend, George C. Erhard, 18. She describes him as "a nice boy who collects things." It was Erhard who sold the gun to one of the brothers of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the assassination suspect.

Mrs. Westlake said she was against the right of private citizens to have handguns. "Frankly I don't think anybody, unless he is a law officer should be allowed to carry a handgun period."

Although she is a registered Republican, she said that she admired and respected both President John F. Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. "They were wonderful men. I couldn't vote for Kennedy in the primary, but I think I would have voted for him in the election."

Mrs. Westlake was suddenly silent. Then, in a voice very near to breaking: "It is a horrible, horrible thing. I'm sick. I'm sick."



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Funeral List Being Compiled

NEW YORK—Friends of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy worked through the night yesterday, assembling lists of people to be invited to his funeral here on Saturday.

At the Joseph P. Kennedy Agency on Park Avenue and elsewhere, files were being combed and names gathered.

The lists will be presented to the widow and members of the family at the Carlyle Hotel today so that final decisions can be made by them. Only 2250 people can be accommodated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the preliminary lists must be whittled down.

Invitations are in the form of telegrams which will also serve as credentials to admit the invited guests to St. Patrick's Cathedral and to Arlington National Cemetery.

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Suppose He Had Lived . . . ?

Bullet Shattered Kennedy's Brain

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (UPI) — The bullet wound in the brain of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was so severe that even if he had lived there would have been "extensive damage," Coroner Thomas Noguchi said yesterday.

"Scattered fragments of the bullet and bone tissue damaged the main portion of the right side of the brain," said the Coroner. He refused to comment specifically on whether there might have been impairment of eyesight, speech and movement but said "the injury was so severe as to cause extensive damage."

Another bullet entered the back portion of the right arm pit and traveled upward. It lodged just beneath the flesh of Sen. Kennedy's neck. That bullet was removed and turned over to the police. It tore thru layers of muscle tissue but did not penetrate any vital organs.

Dr. Noguchi said all the vital organs were removed from Sen. Kennedy's body, including the entire brain, and retained here for further pathological examination.

The complete autopsy report will not be completed for a few weeks, said Dr. Noguchi. "It must be thoro. Let me emphasize that we have the very best of facilities," he said.

Dr. Noguchi, two pathologists on his staff and three medical consultants from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D. C., completed the autopsy in 6 hours and 15 minutes.

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For Another Kennedy, Triumph and Tragedy

By Ward Just

Washington Post Staff Writer

Robert Francis Kennedy, 42 at his death, was the controversial Kennedy. He was the second member of his family in a decade to run for the presidency, the second to die at an assassin's hand.

His public career spanned sixteen years, from campaign manager for his brother's successful run against Henry Cabot Lodge for the U.S. Senate in 1952 to his own race for the presidency in 1968.

His own race for the Nation's highest office was in many ways the least satisfactory enterprise of an astonishingly successful career. He entered late, and only in California—with the results firm minutes before his death—was he finding decisive support for the broad themes that could propel him past his opponents. Celebrated for his boldness, he was uncharacteristically hesitant in 1968.

He was born in Boston, Mass., November 20, 1925, the seventh of nine children and third son of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and Rose Kennedy. The eldest brother, Joseph P. Jr., was killed in an air crash in World War II, the second eldest, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963. Only Edward M. Kennedy, senior senator from Massachusetts, survives.

Like all the Kennedy men, Robert Kennedy was educated at Harvard and, again typically, was not an especially distinguished scholar—either there, or at the University of Virginia Law School. Years later, when he was Attorney General, a critic said: "Like adversity, he knows no law. But he works very hard, he's very honest, and he's a damned good administrator."

On June 17, 1950, he married Ethel Skakel, the daughter of an industrialist from Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy expects her eleventh child in December. Ten children survive.

Young Attorney General

When his brother won the presidency, he named Robert to be attorney general—at 35 one of the youngest ever. There was criticism then, as there would be later, but the President shrugged it off. "Bobby," he said jokingly, "needed a little legal experience."

As chief legal officer for the government, Kennedy gathered some of the most impressive talent in the Nation to run bureaus in the department—Nicholas Katzenbach, Burke Marshall, and John Doar, to name only three primarily associated with civil rights.

It was the White House and Kennedy's Justice Department which, by executive action, began to support the youthful Freedom Riders and demonstrators who instituted the civil rights demonstrations in the South.

Senator Kennedy entered public life in 1951, as a lawyer in the criminal division of the Justice Department. He became assistant counsel of the Hoover Commission in 1953, but quickly moved on to become assistant counsel of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the U.S. Senate, better known as the McCarthy Committee for its chairman, the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin (R.).

Kennedy served under lawyer Roy Cohn in the heyday of the committee. He and Cohn clashed almost from the beginning, and in 1955, after Cohn's—and McCarthy's—departure, Kennedy got the top job as chief counsel under the new Democratic Chairman, John L. McClellan of Arkansas.

"Mr. Kennedy often didn't like Mr. Cohn's methods and said so—to Mr. Cohn and others," wrote a reporter at the time. "The two feuded bitterly behind subcommit-

tee scenes." Kennedy's years with the Senate Investigations subcommittee included the time of the turbulent open hearings between McCarthy and the U.S. Army.

Later the committee became known as the Senate Rackets Committee and Kennedy came face to face with Dave Beck, boss of the Teamsters Union, and Beck's successor, James R. Hoffa.

Robert Kennedy's fight with Hoffa began in those days and was to continue through the 1960s, when the Federal government finally made a charge of jury tampering stick.

It was during his relentless pursuit of Hoffa that Kennedy was to be called "ruthless." The charge would stick, despite persistent attempts to shake it; Robert Kennedy became the bad Kennedy, who to critics was self-righteous and implacable in combat with enemies.

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Those who knew Kennedy well would insist that his moral fervor came not from self-righteousness but from deep compassion. Those who were his friends said that far from being tough, he was a romantic; they would say that his excesses resulted from a deep idealism to remake an imperfect world. His favorite quotation on the campaign trail was from George Bernard Shaw: "Some men dream the dream that was and ask 'Why?' I dream the dream that never was and ask, 'Why not?'"

In 1960, Kennedy became official campaign manager for his brother.

Throughout his Washington career, Robert Kennedy showed a special concern about problems of the youth of the city—from obtaining family funds to build an institute for the retarded 10 years ago to holding a recent telethon with celebrities to raise funds for Junior Village.

He frequently made unannounced visits to schools to urge students to complete their education. Later, as a new senator, he sought assignment to the usually-shunned District of Columbia Committee to work for

better housing, schools and other aid to the poor. After his brother's death, Senator Kennedy turned a vacant lot at 7th and O sts. nw. into a model play area named for the late President.

But increasingly in his brother's administration, Kennedy began to concern himself with foreign affairs. According to the testimony of former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Kennedy's was the principal voice for restraint in the Cuban missile crisis of October, 1962.

Together with McNamara and other civilian and military advisers, Kennedy developed the theory of counter-insurgency whereby the United States could contain wars of national libera-

tion. It was on the basis of counter-insurgency that the Administration—his brother the President as well as virtually every senior official—thought that the war in Vietnam could be won.

When John F. Kennedy was assassinated November 22, 1963, Robert Kennedy was devastated. He volunteered to President Johnson to resign his post as attorney general and go to Saigon as ambassador. The President refused, and refused again to consider him as a running mate.

The President and Robert Kennedy had never been close, and in the months following John Kennedy's death the chill grew deeper. It was a result of different generations, different temperaments, different political styles and similar ambitions.

In 1964, Kennedy formally moved to New York and sought the Democratic nomination for senator. He won it, and went on to easily defeat incumbent Republican Kenneth B. Keating.

Both the Senate, with its leisurely ways and old boy net of senior Southerners, was clearly not a permanent solution. "They only take about one vote a week here, and they never can tell you in advance when it is going to be so you can schedule other things," he told one biographer. The "other things" were numerous Kennedy enthusiasms—the Bedford Stuyvesant project in New York City, sailing at Hyannis Port, traveling to places like South Africa, being with his children, talking seriously with men who knew more than he did about the crisis of race and conscience in America.

But the Senate was a platform for dissent, and gradually his views began to crystallize around misgivings on the course and changing nature of the Vietnam war for which he bore partial responsibility as a persuasive advocate of counter-insurgency. The decisive escalation of the war occurred in March, 1965, with the dispatch of American combat troops to South Vietnam. If the time of Robert Kennedy's dissent from the war can be fixed, it is probably at that point, 1965, when the war became an Ameri-

can, not a South Vietnamese war.

By mid-1965, Kennedy was clearly disillusioned with the course of that and other events in America. He spoke out in statements and in speeches on the Senate floor. He became a spokesman for the dissenters in America, from white middle-class college students to poor Negroes to American Indians.

His hair grew long and appearances at colleges and universities was enough to cause near-riots. The youth of America, attracted by him as well as fascinated by the tragedy of the family, was his. It was Kennedy's absolutely until the eruption of Eugene J. McCarthy, the Minnesota Democrat, in December of 1967.

Slowly at first, then with gathering force, McCarthy began to attract the young. He did it principally through force of character, and his oft-repeated claim to be the man with the courage to stand up to an unpopular Administration. McCarthy had bitten the bullet, and Kennedy had not.

This was not in Sen. Kennedy's character. His wife once told an interviewer: "Good things, in (Bobby's) eyes, are virility, courage, movement and anger. He has no patience with the weak and the hesitant." But meanwhile, as the McCarthy campaign gathered velocity, he stonewalled. His own instincts, friends say now, were to take the plunge and fight the President for the nomination. But senior advisers said no. And he hung back.

The claim was later made that if Kennedy had gone in the American people would have thought the motivation was personal pique at President Johnson, not a profoundly differing vision of America and the policy of the Administration. In any event Kennedy, with everything to lose by premature announcement, said nothing, did not support McCarthy, hung back in the Senate, and watched the support of the young—and the intellectuals—drift to the senator from Minnesota.

He entered the race for the Presidency this year four days after the New Hampshire primary election, in which Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy narrowly missed defeating President Johnson. Kennedy carried his fight through five primaries, winning all but Oregon.

Kennedy's campaign was haunted by memories of his brother. Every phrase, every gesture, was reminiscent of the late President. The campaign staff was divided into two groups, the old war-horses of 1960—Sorensen, Lawrence O'Brien, Kenneth O'Donnell, Pierre Salinger, Fred Dutton—and the new men—Adam Walinsky, Peter Edelman, Joseph Dolan, Frank Mankiewicz.

Finds Own Style

"He is, after all, his brother's brother," they said when the opposition taunted him for trying to capitalize on Jack Kennedy's martyred

memory. But after the Indiana primary, Robert Kennedy began to find his own style. It was a style which could recite, unself-consciously, one of Albert Camus's most touching lines, to the effect that there are tortured children in the world; the only good a man can do is to help stop the torturing of children.

He would find, in Nebraska, the most spontaneously witty political style of any presidential candidate in this century, specifically including Adlai Stevenson. "Well, now," he told the crowd at Wahoo, Nebraska. "When I asked my family whether I should run for President, they said, 'Of course.' And I asked 'Why?', and they said: 'then you can run in the Nebraska primary.' And my mother said: 'And if you run in the Nebraska primary, why, why, then you can come to WAHOO!' The crowds loved it.

And when he was serious, he could be very serious.

~~At Creighton University~~
in Omaha he took on a white, middle class college audience who favored student draft deferments and an army—to judge by the by the questions — drafted from the ghetto and shamed them into a red-faced silence with an eloquent plea for equality in the face of death. He thought that it was “unacceptable” for the Vietnam war, much as he hated it, to be fought by poor black and white boys—while the rich boys stayed at college, well out of it.

When defeat came finally to the Kennedys (in Oregon), the first in twenty-six straight elections, Robert Kennedy took it without tears. “I got my face kicked in,” he told one reporter. He resolved to go on to California, and if defeat came there as well—apparently was resigned to losing his ~~first~~ lunge at the Presidency.

~~Fatalistic View~~

Haunted by the almost unbelievable series of tragedies which have struck his family, Robert Kennedy was said to be a fatalist. Asked often in 1964 and 1965 and 1966 and 1967 whether and when he would run for the presidency, he would reply that men could never chart events; events happened, and sometimes they worked out and sometimes they did not. The future could not be foretold.

The family had attracted violent death as a magnet attracts filings. So he, Robert Kennedy, shot the treacherous Rogue River in Oregon, and climbed Mt. Kennedy. He sailed in squalls, swam far out beyond the shore in the Pacific Ocean at Oregon. If America had been a country where bullfighting, instead of football, had been the national sport, Kennedy would have tried that.

He is the author of four books. The first was “The Enemy Within,” published in 1960. The last was “To Seek A Newer World,” published ~~this year~~.



Associated Press

Sen. Kennedy's entry into the presidential race brought comparison with his late brother, President Kennedy.

Burial Will Be

Near Brother

By Jean M. White

Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy will be buried near his slain brother on an open grassy slope in Arlington National Cemetery late Saturday afternoon.

Tentative arrangements call for the body of the Senator to be carried to Washington by train after a Roman Catholic funeral mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City at 10 a.m. Saturday.

On the way from Union Station to the cemetery, the funeral procession will pass the New Senate Office Building and the Justice Department, where Mr. Kennedy served his Nation in two high Government posts.

The body of the slain presidential candidate—accompanied by his widow, three of his children and friends — was flown to New York City yesterday on an Air Force jet.

From 5:30 a.m. to at least 10 p.m. today, the body will lie in state for public viewing in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The plans for the funeral had to await final approval from members of the family.

Former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, a close friend of the Kennedy family, will take charge of arrangements for the funeral. McNamara, now World Bank president, was en route to Indonesia but turned back in West Germany when the Senator died.

City officials said arrangements for the motorcade here are being coordinated by the family through Chief U.S. Marshal John P. McShane, another close friend of the Senator.

Late yesterday Alfred B. Fitt, who is serving as the Defense Department's liaison man with the family, flew to New York with photographs of several sites of 2.3-acre gravesite of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Fitt, who is Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, was expected to talk to the family and others on the decision for the location of the grave.

Pierre Salinger, a campaign aide to the late Senator and White House press secretary for President Kennedy, said yesterday that plans still are being formulated, but the Senator probably will be buried on his brother's grave site.

It lies across the Potomac River from the marble memorial to Abraham Lincoln, also assassinated in the public service of his country.

Buried with the late President on the plot are two of his children, an infant daughter and a son, Patrick, who died soon after birth.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said yesterday that a large delegation of Senators is expected to fly to New York City early Saturday morning to attend the funeral mass for their slain colleague.

The Senators and their wives will be taken to New York aboard an Air Force plane. Many are expected to return in a special car on the funeral train that will bring

the body to the Nation's capital for burial.

The Senators will form a part of the funeral procession to Arlington Cemetery.

It is expected to be a motorcade, moving down Delaware ave. from the train station to Constitution ave. and across Memorial Bridge to the cemetery.

The funeral train is expected to arrive about 4:40 p.m. Saturday with burial services expected to begin at 5:30 p.m.

Tentative plans call for only limited participation of the military at the cemetery. District police will handle the movement of the funeral procession through the streets of the Capital.

Patrick V. Murphy, public safety director for the District, said yesterday that National Guardsmen "probably" would be used for traffic control.

Extended tours of duty for policemen and firemen have been extended through the weekend. National Guardsmen will continue to report for training sessions at the D.C. Armory.

These "precautionary measures" were ordered after the shooting of Senator Kennedy.

State Department officials were making arrangements yesterday for any foreign dignitaries arriving in the United States for either the New York funeral or Washington burial of Mr. Kennedy.

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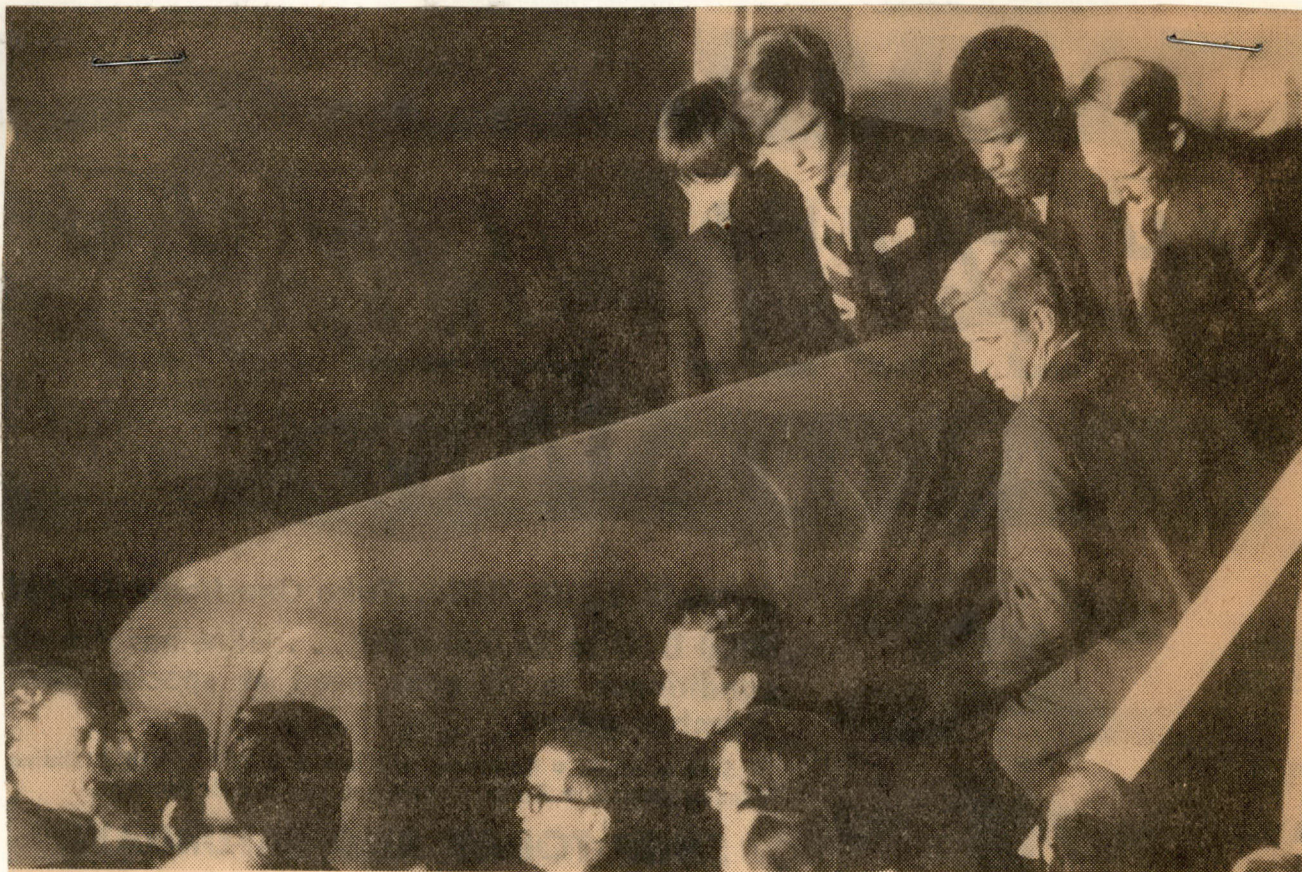
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Associated Press

Sen. Kennedy's sons, Robert Jr., 14, left, and Joseph, 15, help lift their father's casket from lift truck at La Guardia Airport in New York. Decathlon champion Rafer

Johnson, third from left at top, also helps lift the casket, and third from left at bottom is Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. The body will lie in state in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

'He Is... the Most

Compassionate of All the

Kennedys'

By Richard Harwood
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—A few days after Robert Kennedy became a presidential candidate, the people traveling with him noticed that late at night, slouched in an airplane seat, his hands would sometimes tremble.

It took a while to figure out that it was not fatigue but the emotions that churned around inside him in those early days. He had then a very simple and a very plebian problem. It was stage fright. He wasn't sure of himself as a performer.

His voice was often too shrill. His words were often ill-chosen. He talked too long and got argumentative in question-and-answer sessions with his audiences.

The reason, one of his oldest social friends said, was that Robert Kennedy "lives too close to the surface. He is a very emotional man, the most compassionate of all the Kennedys. He's got more heart than mind."

In the ten weeks that followed and took him through the primaries in Indiana, Nebraska, Oregon and California the tremor in the hands disappeared, the shrillness left his voice and he became the happiest of warriors. He kidded himself constantly for being "ruthless" when the common judgment was that he was far too soft-hearted for his own good.

That may have been an oversimplification. One of his staff members said before Indiana that there really was a "good Bobby" and a bad Bobby," and that the "bad Bobby" was like the petulant baseball player who strikes out in the clutch and then kicks the batboy.

Just a few days ago he complained angrily that there were "too many guitar players" hanging around on his staff doing nothing.

But that side of him rarely surfaced. What came out most in the bull sessions with reporters late at night, in his public appearances, and in his private behavior was his gentleness.

His capacity for affection was striking. Children appealed to him most. He admired athletes and heroes and seemed most comfortable with people like John Glenn, the astronaut, and Roosevelt Grier, the professional football player.

There was a special affection for his cocker spaniel, Freckles, who traveled everywhere with him and often slept by his side.

What moved him most, though, was life in the ghetto, in eastern Kentucky, in the Delta of Mississippi and on the Indian reservations.

The poor outsiders of this world became an obsession with him. He saw himself as their only authentic cham-

mon. And from the hysterical way they greeted him and from the enormous vote majorities they gave him, it was fairly obvious that the blacks and the Indians and the Mexican-Americans saw him that way, too.

Talking about them in an Indiana speech one day, he got so choked up he had to sit down. Many people in

the audience were crying because of his passion and eloquence.

He wasted none of it on himself. There were no tears and no self-pity after his defeat in Oregon by Eugene McCarthy. Instead, he joked about Freckles costing him the election. In every discussion of his political future he was fatalistic and not at all cock-sure. His estimation of himself was that "maybe we can do something." That was about all he ever said on that subject.

One thing that impressed itself on his crowds, wherever he went, was his size. People were always saying how "tiny" he was, but that was a relative thing. Although only 5 feet 8

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and weighing only about 150 or 160 pounds, he had powerful shoulders and forearms and was a very physical man — mountain climbing, football, swimming. His stamina in this campaign was enormous; 18- to 20-hour days were common. But he kept himself in good shape — no heavy drinking, only an occasional cigar and a capacity for instant sleep.

If he had any premonitions of disaster, he never showed it. In Salt Lake City, early in the campaign, the police warned him of a bomb threat in an auditorium in which he was to speak. He showed up and joked about the anxiety. He joked about an abortive takeoff in a chartered airplane one day and in a little town in West Virginia a few weeks ago, showed not a flicker of emotion when a rifle shot rang out from the nearby hills.

His wife was less sanguine. In San Francisco's Chinatown on Monday, the Kennedys were riding in an open car when a string of firecrackers was set off. The Senator called to a reporter running behind his car and asked him to get aboard. What he wanted was someone to hold Ethel's hand. She had been frightened.

An hour or so later he was racing down a freeway to the airport. His old friend, John Seigenthaler, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, was in the car. They began singing a song in Japanese at the top of their voices. Ethel joined in. They sang and sang and no one would ever have known that he was 24 hours away from a primary election that could make or break him or that he was only 30 hours away from a rendezvous with a man with a gun.



By Wally McNamee—The Washington Post

Youngsters run alongside Sen. Kennedy's car in Indianapolis as he campaigned there for the Indiana primary election.

RFK-to Be Buried in Arlington

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Funeral Saturday; Body Flown Back For N.Y. Service

A-1

Robert Kennedy: His Pursuit of Life—A12-13

By Chalmers M. Roberts
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Robert Francis Kennedy will be buried Saturday in Arlington National Cemetery close to the grave of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The body of the 42-year-old Senator, who died early yesterday of an assassin's bullet, arrived in New York last night from Los Angeles aboard an Air Force jet ordered by President Johnson.

Aboard the plane were Sen. Kennedy's widow, three of his ten children, and the widows of two other men who also were assassinated, Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr.

Sen. Kennedy's body was taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, where less than three months earlier he had marched in New York's St. Patrick's Day parade on the day he announced his candidacy for President. Unlike that day in March, the crowds last night were silent, somber and tearful.

The cathedral will be open today from 5:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. and perhaps later to accommodate mourners. A private service was held last night for the family and close friends.

A Requiem High Mass will be sung on Saturday at 10 a.m., a service his fellow Senators and other public officials, probably including President Johnson, will attend.

The casket will be placed on a train leaving New York at 12:30 and arriving in Washington at 4:30 p.m. Details for the Arlington burial were being worked out yesterday.

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Sen. Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. PDT (4:44 a.m. EDT) yesterday at Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles without regaining consciousness. He had been struck down by three bullets 25 hours earlier and the bullet that lodged in his brain proved fatal. Most of it had been extracted in a delicate three-hour and 40-minute operation.

Press Secretary Breaks News

A drawn and weary Frank Mankiewicz, the Senator's press secretary, broke the news at a 2 a.m. meeting with reporters. He said:

"I have a short announcement to read which I will read at this time.

"Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968.

"With Sen. Kennedy at the time of his death were his wife, Ethel; his sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Patricia Lawford; brother-in-law Stephen Smith and Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

"He was 42 years old."

Mankiewicz later reported that brother Edward M. Kennedy also was present.

When Mankiewicz was asked the specific cause of death, he looked up numbly and replied: "The gunfire attack." He said that "the bullet that went into the head near the right ear" was the fatal shot.

"It was not a question of his sinking," Mankiewicz explained, "but of not rising. He needed a rally and steady improvement in his condition, and that did not develop."

Early yesterday, President Johnson said of the Senator's death: "This is a time of tragedy and loss. During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy. Yet he never abandoned his faith in America."

Mr. Johnson proclaimed Sunday to be a national day of mourning. Vice President Humphrey, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, whom Kennedy had just defeated in the California Democratic primary, and a host of other American and world leaders issued statements of sympathy and expressions of personal loss.

Flags were lowered to half staff on all American buildings by presidential order and on other buildings by order of governors and mayors.

Before the Senator's body left the steel-framed bed in the intensive care unit of the hospital a six-hour autopsy was performed both to satisfy California legal requirements and to avoid any repetition of the controversy over the death on Nov. 22, 1963, of President Kennedy in Dallas.

Suspect's Bond Is Revoked

The man charged with the shooting, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant, was in Los Angeles County jail, his \$250,000 bond revoked. Authorities announced that a county grand jury would consider a murder indictment against him.

Los Angeles police were seeking information during the day about a woman who allegedly left the shooting scene shouting "We shot him!" A spokesman stressed that "we don't think there is a conspiracy" but that "we are not going to throw anything into the wastebasket."

After the autopsy, the body was placed in the casket and the casket in a blue-gray hearse for a 30-minute ride to the Los Angeles airport. The Senator's widow and his brother rode in the front seat.

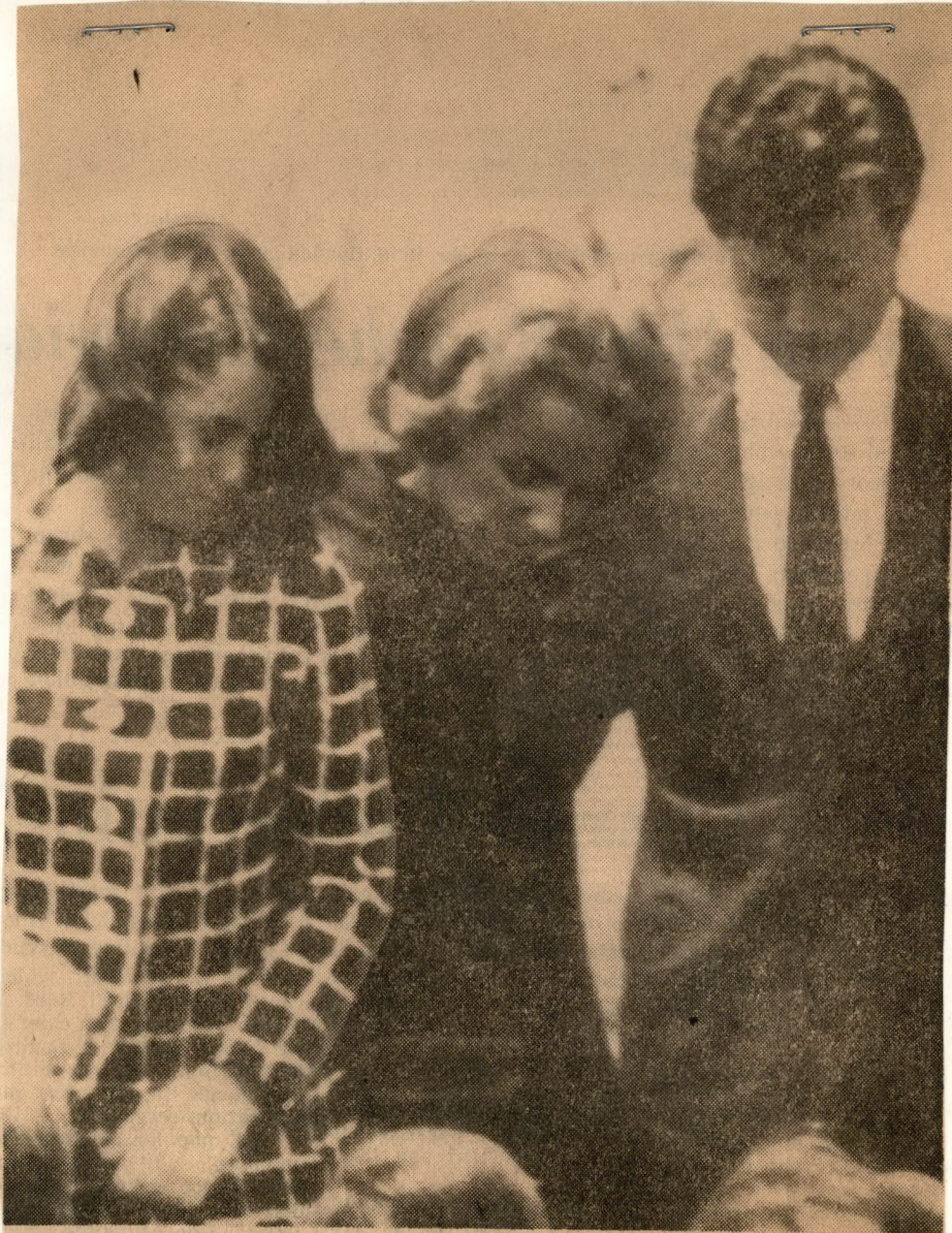
Nearly 5000 persons stood outside the hospital and at least as many were at the airport. Many were weeping. Flowers were tossed at the passing motorcade and some placed near the ramp leading into the plane.

An airport lift truck raised the casket, covered with a purple cloth, to the front door of the jet. Mrs. Kennedy, brother Edward and three of the Kennedy children rode to the doorway with the casket.

Other members of the family, friends and aides entered through the plane's rear door with Mrs. John F. Kennedy leading the way.

Among those aboard the plane, 71 in all, were Roosevelt Grier, the 300-pound Los Angeles Rams tackle, and Rafer Johnson, the former Olympic decathlon star, who had been at Sen. Kennedy's side at the moment the assassin fired.

The three children aboard were the Senator's eldest: Kathleen, 17, Joseph 16, and Robert, 14.



Associated Press

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy comforts Mrs. Air Force jet at Los Angeles. In Robert F. Kennedy as the body of her checkered coat is one of Robert Kennedy's daughters, 17-year-old Kathleen.



Associated Press

A friend comforts Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, left, after

he told reporters of the Senator's death early yesterday morning in ~~Los Angeles~~.

Numbness Yields to Mood of Desolation Here

By Robert L. Asher

Washington Post Staff Writer

Somehow, the second shock of the Robert F. Kennedy tragedy—the report that he had died—did not jolt the people of Washington so much as the horror of the shooting. Yesterday, numbness gave way to desolation.

As churches and synagogues held services and officialdom poured forth with eulogies and cancellations of events, the community that had suffered a special loss went to work, to school and household chores with emptiness.

At 14th and U Streets nw., always a hub of the city, people were calm but now more embittered as the impact began to sink in. There were the ever-present radios and much more talk than the morning before.

On the door of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headquarters there, the hand-written sign next to the photographs of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said simply, "SCLC Mourns for Senator Kennedy."

Inside, Hosea Williams was saying that Kennedy's death "proves without a shadow of a doubt that there is an organized conspiracy in this country to eliminate even all the

would-be revolutionaries—those who show enraged concern for an economic revolution."

Members of the Negro community—who shared a special, deep affection for Kennedy and his active role on behalf of the District—did not all share this view, however. A true leader was gone, and the theories were many and varied.

The assassin was "a kook," the society "racist," the killing a continuation of all the other killings, and so on. But mainly, it was the loss of the "blue-eyed soul brother."

In St. Matthews Cathedral, where funeral services were held for President John F. Kennedy, several hundred mourners gathered for a

noon-hour low mass, many of them weeping. In the 80-degree sun at Arlington Cemetery, long lines of visitors filed past the Eternal Flame at President Kennedy's grave.

At Washington Cathedral, a small group attended a communion service celebrated by the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of the Cathedral, personal friend of the Kennedy family and participant in the 1963 funeral.

The Jewish community was called to special memorial services by the Rabbinical Council of Greater Wash-

ington and the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.

Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle observed that the prayers for Kennedy's survival were not all in vain if Americans "can find the resolution to rid our hearts of the cancer of hate and fill its place with the spirit of Christian tolerance and charity for which the

young Senator had so often pleaded."

At the National Rifle Association headquarters, small groups, including four faculty members from Glassboro (N.J.) State Teachers College, picketed periodically to protest the NRA's stand against gun-control legislation.

Mayor Walter E. Washing-

ton, proclaiming Sunday a day of mourning here, told how Kennedy "demonstrated a deep concern for the people of this community." The Mayor urged citizens to "rededicate to his concerns for justice, peace and a good life for all."

The Rev. Channing E. Phillips and Flaxie M. Pinkett, leaders of the victorious Ken-

nedy ticket in the May primary here, said their slate had no immediate political plans.

Today, Cardinal O'Boyle will say a Mass for Kennedy in St. Matthew's at 12:10 p.m. There will be noon Holy Communion in the Washington Cathedral, a Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral, 313 2d st. ne., at 12:10 p.m., and Jewish services throughout the city.

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SIRHAN 6-7 NX

DAY LD

BY PAUL R. JESCHKE

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--A CALIFORNIA GRAND JURY ASSEMBLED TODAY TO CONSIDER A REQUEST FOR A MURDER INDICTMENT AGAINST SIRHAN SIRHAN, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

SHERIFF'S OFFICERS TIGHTENED SECURITY AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL IN RESPONSE TO TELEPHONED THREATS TO STORM THE JAIL AND KILL THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT. THEY SAID THE CALLERS SAID THEY WOULD RISK ANYTHING--EVEN DEATH--TO ELIMINATE THE MAN THEY BELIEVE KILLED KENNEDY.

SHERIFF PETER J. PITCHESS SAID SIRHAN, CAPTURED WEDNESDAY MORNING AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL AFTER KENNEDY WAS Felled BY A BULLET IN THE BRAIN, REMAINED OUTWARDLY CALM AND UNCONCERNED. THE SLIGHT, SWARTHY RACE TRACK EXERCISE BOY AND HEALTH STORE STOCK CLERK WAS CONFINED TO A 12-BY-12 WINDOWLESS CELL IN THE REMOTE HOSPITAL WING OF THE DOWNTOWN JAIL.

A DIM CEILING LIGHT ILLUMINATED THE GRAY WALLS OF THE CELL AND THE PRISON BUNK HE SLEPT UPON. A WASH BASIN AND TOILET WERE THE ONLY OTHER FURNISHINGS. AN UNARMED, UNIFORMED DEPUTY SAT ON A STOOL INSIDE THE CELL AND WATCHED SIRHAN'S EVERY MOVE.

A SECOND ARMED DEPUTY OUTSIDE KEPT HIS EYES GLUED ON THE SUSPECT THROUGH AN UNBREAKABLE GLASS PORTHOLE.

FOUR GUARDS PACED UP AND DOWN A NARROW CORRIDOR OUTSIDE. OTHER DEPUTIES PATROLLED EVERY NOOK AND CRANNY OF THE JAIL COMPLEX.

THE EXTREME CONCERN OVER KEEPING SIRHAN ALIVE CONVINCED DIST. ATTY. EVELLE J. YOUNGER TO GO TO THE GRAND JURY FOR THE INDICTMENT, RATHER THAN FOLLOWING THE NORMAL PROCEDURE OF FILING A FORMAL MURDER COMPLAINT.

FILING A COMPLAINT NECESSITATES A PRELIMINARY HEARING, A COURTROOM PROCEEDING THAT WOULD HAVE REQUIRED SIRHAN TO BE PRESENT. THE GRAND JURY METHOD CARRIES NO SUCH REQUIREMENT.

NOW LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL HERE WANTS TO TRANSFER SIRHAN FROM HIS TIGHTLY GUARDED JAIL CELL AND RISK THE POSSIBILITY THAT, LIKE LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SIRHAN MIGHT HIMSELF FALL VICTIM TO AN ASSASSIN BEFORE COMING TO TRIAL.

file

62-352-4-
NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 12 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

THE GRAND JURY HEARING MAY SHED SOME LIGHT ON GROWING SPECULATION THAT THE MAN WHO SHOT KENNEDY MAY NOT HAVE GONE TO THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL ELECTION PARTY ALONE.

AN ALL-POINTS BULLETIN WAS IN EFFECT FOR A YOUNG WOMAN IN A POLKA DOT DRESS WHO RAN FROM THE PRIMARY VICTORY CELEBRATION SHORTLY AFTER KENNEDY WAS KILLED.

"WE SHOT HIM," A CAMPAIGN WORKER SAID THE WOMAN TOLD HER.

"PRIOR TO THE SHOOTING," ACCORDING TO THE POLICE REPORT,

"SUSPECT (SIRHAN) WAS OBSERVED WITH A FEMALE CAUCASIAN DESCRIBED AS 23 TO 27 YEARS, 5 FEET 6 INCHES TALL, WEARING A WHITE VOILE DRESS WITH THREE-QUARTER SLEEVES AND WITH SMALL BLACK POLKA DOTS."

THE WOMAN WORE DARK SHOES AND "BOUFFANT TYPE HAIR."

"WE DON'T THINK IT WAS A CONSPIRACY AT THIS TIME," A POLICE INVESTIGATOR SAID, "BUT WE ARE NOT GOING TO THROW ANYTHING INTO THE WASTEBASKET."

ALTHOUGH THE GRAND JURY PROCEEDING ARE OFFICIALLY SECRET, IT WAS LEARNED THE DA'S OFFICE PLANNED TO CALL 17 WITNESSES, INCLUDING ASSEMBLY SPEAKER JESSE UNRUH, KENNEDY'S CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN MANAGER, AND OLYMPIC CHAMPION RAFER JOHNSON AND FOOTBALL PLAYER ROOSEVELT GRIER, THE TWO MEN WHO DISARMED AND IMMOBILIZED THE SUSPECT.

THE REMAINING WITNESSES WILL INCLUDE MEMBERS OF KENNEDY'S CAMPAIGN STAFF, HOTEL EMPLOYEES AND CELEBRANTS AT THE VICTORY PARTY WHO WITNESSED THE SHOOTING.

NO MEMBERS OF KENNEDY'S IMMEDIATE FAMILY WERE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR.

YOUNGER SAID THE EVIDENCE SHOULD BE PRESENTED BY TONIGHT, BUT HE SAID IT "MIGHT BE A LONG DAY."

AFTER ARRAIGNMENT, SIRHAN HAS 10 DAYS IN WHICH TO FILE A PLEA. CALIFORNIA LAW REQUIRES THE DA'S OFFICE TO BRING THE DEFENDANT TO TRIAL WITHIN 60 DAYS OF HIS PLEADING, BUT THE DEFENSE FREQUENTLY WINS DELAYS.

SIRHAN, A FEW HOURS AFTER THE SHOOTING, WAS ARRAIGNED ON SIX COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER AND BAIL WAS SET AT \$250,000. BUT THE SENATOR'S DEATH AUTOMATICALLY MADE IT A CAPITAL CASE, WHICH IS NOT BAILABLE.

OFFICERS WOULD NOT DISCLOSE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GUARDS AT THE JAIL.

"THAT WOULD MAKE IT TOO EASY FOR SOMEONE TO STACK THE DECK IF THEY TRIED TO BREAK IN HERE," SAID SGT. JACK WALKER.

SIRHAN WAS MOVED TO THE MEDICAL WARD, THE SHERIFF SAID, BECAUSE HE BROKE HIS LEFT INDEX FINGER AND SPRAINED HIS LEFT ANKLE WHEN WRESTLED TO THE FLOOR FOLLOWING THE KENNEDY SHOOTING.

~~THE SHERIFF SAID SIRHAN, WHO CONSIDERS HIMSELF AN INTELLECTUAL,~~

THE SHERIFF SAID SIRHAN, WHO CONSIDERS HIMSELF AN INTELLECTUAL, HAS BEEN READING NEWSPAPERS AND REQUESTED TWO BOOKS FROM THE JAIL LIBRARY---"THE SECRET DOCTRINE" BY H.P. BLAVATSKY, AND "TALKS AT THE FEET OF THE MASTER" BY C.W. LEADBEATER.

WHILE HE ENJOYS TALKING WITH HIS GUARDS ABOUT MANY SUBJECTS, HE WILL NOT DISCUSS THE CRIME HE ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED NOR SAY ANYTHING ABOUT KENNEDY.

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 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

The International Aspect **A-21**

That Senator Kennedy's suspected assassin was born in Jordan, belonged to the Organization of Arab Students and is evidently deeply stirred by pro-Arab anti-Israel sentiments, may lead some Americans to wonder whether there was an official Arab or other conspiratorial hand in his deed. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that there is not now the slightest shred of evidence to indicate so. On the contrary, the evidence suggests the murderer was a man acting only upon his own intense grievances and warped impulses. We say this in the expectation that all available information bearing on the question will in time become known.

Meanwhile, those who are attempting to exploit the Arab link for a political purpose—either to demean the Arabs or to demonstrate the folly of American support for Israel—are guilty of a mischievous cynicism. They serve neither the memory of Senator Kennedy nor the continuing American interest in peace in the Middle East.

0 KENSALT

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____ **A-21**
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date **JUN 7 1968**

File 62-587-A
 NOT RECORDED
 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 12 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Get Hundreds of Tips That Slaying Was Conspiracy

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

Los Angeles police have received "literally hundreds of tips" that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy, not a lone assassin, it was learned Friday.

"We're running down every scrap of this information," said a top police spokesman. "We'd be silly if we didn't."

But, he added, police have not retreated an iota from their earlier conviction that Sirhan Sirhan, the man in custody, acted alone.

"All evidence, despite the host of tips we're receiving, points to a lone assassin," he said.

However, investigators are discarding no leads, no matter how frivolous they appear on the surface. Some they are pursuing with a vigor that embellishes them with a credibility they may not deserve.

One of these, for instance, concerns a story told by a water geologist just returned to the United States after working 5½ years for

the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture.

W. J. Wood, 43, said he overheard three men speaking in Arabic in Kennedy headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. last Sunday night, and he told police the conversation struck him as suspicious—especially since one of the three, he believes, was Sirhan.

At first the trio spoke in English, said Wood, who identified himself as a volunteer campaign worker for the senator.

When they switched to Arabic, using a Jordanian dialect, said Wood, he overheard one say:

"He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Wood said he speaks and understands five Arabic dialects, including the one in which the trio talked.

He said the three reappeared at the headquarters Monday night, but that he dismissed the conversation until he saw a photograph of Sirhan on Wednesday after the fatal shooting.

Irrelevance Possible

Police Inspector Peter Hagen confirmed that Wood had been questioned about the conversation.

He said officers had no reason to doubt Wood's sincerity, but "put no credence" in the story as far as its being an indicator of a conspiracy.

"The statements could have been made, but interpreted out of context and totally irrelevant to the murder," Hagen said.

Meanwhile, said the inspector, an all-points bulletin for "the girl in the white polka-dot dress" still stands as an active alert, even though she may be mythical—or if real, her remarks misinterpreted.

The bulletin was issued, primarily, as the result of information supplied by Sandy Serrano, 20-year-old Youth for Kennedy worker.

She said that just after the gunfire she had seen a woman, between 23 and 27, run jubilantly from the hotel and exclaim: "We shot him."

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. DeLoach.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Bishop.....
Mr. Casper.....
Mr. Callahan.....
Mr. Conrad.....
Mr. Felt.....
Mr. Gale.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Sullivan.....
Mr. Tavel.....
Mr. Trotter.....
Tele. Room.....
Miss Holmes.....
Miss Gandy.....

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-III Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Preview

Author: Jerry Cohen

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-587-A
NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 1 1968

"We shot him."
"Who did you shoot?"
Miss Serrano said she asked the woman.

"We shot Kennedy," she said the woman replied.

Miss Serrano claimed the woman, a Caucasian, wore a blue voile dress with white polka dots.

Files Available

Reports from the volunteers at the Kennedy campaign headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. that Sirhan appeared there Monday and perhaps Tuesday also were being screened.

Workers, in the process of closing up the headquarters, informed officers that files there were available for inspection, on the chance Sirhan might have signed up as a volunteer.

Both police and FBI agents revisited the Ambassador shooting scene Friday, reportedly conducting an informal "walk through" of what happened during those fateful moments after midnight Wednesday.

It also was understood that investigators viewed all television tapes and films taken Tuesday night and early Wednesday at the hotel.

Meanwhile, at least one mystery appeared clarified Friday: how the suspect, a Pasadena resident, got to the hotel.

Impounded at a police lot was a pink and white 1956 Desoto belonging to Sirhan.

The car was found earlier in the week on the east side of New Hampshire Ave. and 200 feet south of Wilshire—close by the Ambassador.

The windshield wiper held down an overtime parking ticket.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MAN TELLS OF SHOOTING**'I Was Shaking His Hand, Then He Fell'****BY PAUL HOUSTON**

Times Staff Writer

It was just the kind of tumultuous scene made commonplace by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Only this time the pushing, shouting pack of television and newspaper photographers, sound men and reporters was clamoring to talk with a tiny, brown-jacketed man in dark sunglasses.

"Did you see Kennedy get shot?" a man with a microphone asked in the fifth-floor corridor of the Hall of Justice.

Answered Jesus (Jesse) Perez, an Ambassador dishwasher subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury Friday:

"I was shaking hands with him, and then he let go and fell to the floor."

"I thought he (the suspected assassin) was making noises to get people out of the way, but when Sen. Kennedy went down I knew there was a shooting."

"He (the suspect) said something when he was shooting but I couldn't hear because the noise of the people was so loud."

Perez said that the man he saw shooting at Kennedy had been waiting in the kitchen passageway of the hotel for about 30 minutes.

"He asked me three or four times if Sen. Kennedy was coming from there (the podium of the adjacent Embassy Room), I said, 'I don't know.'"

Perez said no one was with the suspect.

"He was alone. The first time I saw him he was taking pieces of paper and ripping them up."

Was the suspect nervous, a reporter asked.

"No, no, I think he was worried but not nervous."

Perez then turned and entered the waiting room for witnesses and signed in with a woman bailiff.

For much of the day the

marble-lined corridor leading from the elevators to the grand jury hearing room was jammed with about 60 newsmen and two dozen plainclothes policemen, sheriff's deputies and district attorney's investigators.

Each newsman, when he arrived, was asked by security officers whom he represented.

Every time a witness either headed for or away from the witness waiting room, even to visit the restroom, he was swarmed over for interviews.

In the case of witness Irwin Stroll, 17, who was wounded in the left calf during the shooting and arrived in a wheelchair, there was no comment.

Photographers created a rare spectacle in the subdued jury room when Grand Jury Foreman L. E. McKee allowed them to record the scene before the 22 jurors began hearing the first of 22 witnesses.

OKENSALT

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Home

Author: Paul Houston

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-587-A-

JUN 11 1968



DESCRIBES SHOOTING—Jesus Perez, right, dishwasher at the Ambassador who was shaking hands with Sen. Kennedy when he was shot, appears at the hearing with Karl Uecker, hotel assistant maitre d'.
Times photos by **Reid Oliver**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Corona doctor tells of threat by Sirhan

By IRIS HAYWARD

Press-Enterprise Staff Writer

CORONA — An eye specialist who practices here two days a week said yesterday that he was threatened on Dec. 20, 1966, by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Dr. Milton Miller had two office visits here with the suspected slayer of Senator Robert Kennedy. Sirhan complained of an eye problem following a fall from a horse at an Eastvale ranch.

WHEN HE couldn't find a real problem, Miller said, the patient became belligerent.

The first visit was Nov. 22, 1966. After the last visit, Dec. 20, "he left the office but from half an hour to an hour later he called back.

"The reason he was hostile was because he wanted me to write a letter, I believe it was to his lawyer, to indicate how badly disabled he was.

"He was trying to make a big settlement over his injury. When he called back he told me if I didn't do what he wanted, I would be sorry. I asked what he had in mind and he hung up. That was the end of it."

DID THE THREAT scare the doctor?

"It did frighten me a bit for a cou-

ple of days but then I got over it. I could tell by the way he spoke to me over the phone that he really meant what he said.

"He was really quite hostile but didn't indicate any action he was intending to take."

Sirhan's medical problems began when he fell from a horse at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch Sept. 25, 1966.

HE SPENT two days in Corona Community Hospital for treatment and observation. He was treated first by Dr. Richard Nelson, who has offices at 760 Washburn.

His original injuries appear to have involved a cut chin, cut under one eye and abrasions. Dr. Nelson said there was no evidence of internal injuries.

There is some question now as to whether Sirhan might have struck his head on a fence during the fall from the horse.

In 1966, though, his attention seemed to be riveted on possible eye trouble as the result of the fall.

AFTER A SERIES of visits with Dr. Richard Nelson, Sirhan was referred to Dr. Paul Nilsson of 824 South Main, an eye specialist who has offices at the same address as Dr. Miller. Dr.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-1 Press-Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
 Edition: City
 Author: Iris Hayward
 Editor: Howard Hays, Jr.
 Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
 Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

Nilsson was unavailable yesterday for comment on his part of the medical case.

Finally, on Nov. 22, Sirhan had his first visit with Dr. Miller on referral from Nilsson.

"This was two months after the injury and by that time things were pretty well healed up," Miller said. "He just had vague complaints that couldn't be substantiated on physical examination.

"He had rather vague complaints about his eyes, but there was meager physical evidence. The only finding was a small scar over his nose, under the left eye. It was a little bit contracted and slightly tender but I couldn't get too excited about it.

"**HIS EYESIGHT** was normal. He had 20-20 vision in both eyes.

"It was my impression that he was trying to build up some sort of law case. That was the reason he got mad at me.

"He was hostile and there was no warmth. There was not a good rapport between us. There wasn't a good physician-patient relationship."

Miller has been practicing in the Corona area four years. He spends one or two days a week here, and the rest of the time at an office in Upland.

He was reached by the Press-Enterprise at his Upland office.

SIRHAN IS INDICTED ON MURDER COUNT

**Jury Acts in Kennedy Death
—Girl Denies to the Police
She Said, 'We Shot Him'**

By **GLADWIN HILL**
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, June 7 — The Los Angeles County grand jury late today indicted Sirhan Bishara Sirhan on a charge of murder in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The murder charge was accompanied by a five-count charge of assault with intent to kill five other persons at the Ambassador Hotel early Wednesday.

The indictment was handed down by the grand jury shortly after a woman who identified herself as Kathy Fulmer, 19 years old, surrendered to the police, saying she believed she was the woman in a white polka dot dress whom the police had been seeking.

A woman so attired had been quoted as shouting soon after Mr. Kennedy was shot, "We shot him! We shot him!"

Today she said she had not said this, but merely had screamed that Mr. Kennedy had been shot. The police said her description closely answered that of the woman they had been seeking.

Says She Was Hysterical

She explained that she was hysterical as a result of the shooting and ran screaming from the scene. She said she had no connection with Sirhan.

"I was scared," she said. "The guy next to me got shot. I was running and on the way out somebody yelled 'What happened?' I yelled, 'Kennedy was shot.'"

The murder charge was in the first degree, involving a possible death penalty. The charge of assault with intent to murder carries a penalty of one to 14 years' imprisonment.

The grand jury heard testimony that Sirhan loitered in a Los Angeles hotel corridor at least half an hour before Mr. Kennedy was shot there shortly after midnight Wednesday.

After appearing before the grand jury, Jesus Perez, a dishwasher at the Ambassador Hotel, told newsmen that a man he identified as Sirhan had lingered in the pantry corridor nervously shuffling papers, and had asked him "three or four times" if Senator Kennedy would be going through the corridor.

Mr. Perez said he himself was shaking hands with the Senator at the moment the bullets struck him.

He did not see the shots fired, he said, and in the crush their sound was so drowned out that he realized something had happened only when Senator Kennedy's hand suddenly pulled from his grasp and the victim slumped to the floor.

The dishwasher was the first of a score of witnesses presented to the grand jury.

Another witness, Henry Carreon, told reporters that he encountered Sirhan at a shooting range in San Gabriel, a suburb adjoining Pasadena, Tuesday afternoon.

He said Sirhan attracted his notice and they had a conversation because of Sirhan's rapid-fire shooting, which was against range rules.

Sirhan, he said, was firing a .22-caliber revolver—the same type of weapon that killed Senator Kennedy.

Sirhan, seized at the shooting scene, was an unemployed clerk, a resident alien for 11 years and an ardent Arab nationalist.

Tells of Conversation

Police Inspector Peter Hagen today confirmed a report that W. J. Wood, a geologist and Arabic linguist, had told investigators of overhearing a conversation among three men who seemed to be Arabs last Sunday night at Kennedy campaign headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Boulevard.

Mr. Wood, 43, who recently spent five years in Saudi Arabia, was quoted by The Los Angeles Herald Examiner as saying:

"They began speaking in a distinct Jordanese dialect. One of them said: 'He won't be in the hotel tomorrow night, but we can get him there the next night.'"

The "next night" was Tuesday when Senator Kennedy was fatally wounded shortly after midnight.

Inspector Hagen pointed out that the phrase "we can get him" could have had an innocuous meaning. He suggested the police did not attach major importance to it, among scores of leads being pursued. But he acknowledged that the identity and whereabouts of the three were being investigated.

M. Wood, who did some volunteer work in Senator Kennedy's Democratic presidential primary campaign, could not be reached for comment.

The witness list included seven police officers, four hotel employees, eight ambulance attendants, two doctors who treated the stricken Senator, County Coroner Thomas Noguchi, an acquaintance of Sirhan, a friend of Senator Kennedy, and two others shot in the hail of bullets.

The friend was Paul Ziffren, Los Angeles lawyer and a former Democratic national committeeman.

One of the shooting victims, Irwin Stroll, 19, testified from a wheelchair, with his wounded leg propped up. The other victim was Ira Goldstein, 19, a radio newsman.

The district attorney's office and the sheriff arranged for an unusual arraignment proceeding in the infirmary section of the county's central jail, a mile south of the city's center.

Sheriff Peter Pitchess said the jail arraignment was occasioned by the fact that the defendant was in the infirmary with a sprained ankle and broken finger, along with "the obvious need for total security."

Daily since Wednesday the prisoner has been visited by A. L. Wirin, chief of counsel for the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. Each meeting has lasted about an hour and a half.

Sirhan's counsel is now Public Defender Richard S. Buckley, a county employee.

But the A.C.L.U. said its proposal that private counsel be selected by a judge from a list of nominees had received favorable reaction from Superior Judge Arthur Alarcon. Judge Alarcon is filling in for the presiding judge of the Criminal Courts, Richard Shauer, whom the A.C.L.U. suggested to select counsel for Sirhan.

It was suggested that the list might be prepared by the county bar association and the criminal courts bar association, in collaboration with the public defender and the A.C.L.U.

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OKENSAIT

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The Washington Post _____
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The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUN 8 1968

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED

29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

District Attorney Evelle Younger said personnel of his office as well as police investigators had questioned Sirhan, but "in a sense it was like talking to the man in the moon."

"It was a one-sided conversation—he wouldn't even answer to what his weight was," Mr. Younger said.

The District Attorney told reporters he was "uneasy about anything" connected with the case, because of possible international repercussions.

"Everything that is done or said will be scrutinized by politicians all over the world," he said. "Some will want our country and our system of justice

to look as bad as they can make it look."

The police reported today that they had discovered a car belonging to Sirhan only about a block from the Ambassador Hotel, where it had apparently been since Tuesday night.

The car is a 1956 DeSoto painted pink and white.

Officers said a key found in Sirhan's pocket Tuesday night fitted both the car door and ignition switch.

3 Arabic-Speaking Men Sought in Case

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 7

Los Angeles detectives are searching for three Arabic-speaking men who reportedly were seen in Robert F. Kennedy's political headquarters two days before he was assassinated; it was disclosed today.

Police also said that a pretty 19-year-old brunette, who claims she was the woman in the polka dot dress wanted in connection with Sen. Kennedy's assassination, had been questioned and released.

The girl Kary Fulmer of Los Angeles, told police her grief stricken cries after witnessing the slaying had been misunderstood by observers.

Shortly after Miss Fulmer, described as a former exotic belly dancer, contacted police, it was disclosed that two other girls had been questioned and released. They were not identified.

Earlier today it was disclosed that Los Angeles detectives were searching for three Arabic-speaking men who reportedly were seen in Kennedy's political headquarters two days before he was assassinated.

The men were overheard by a Kennedy campaign worker who happens to speak Arabic and who told police he heard one man say:

"If we can't catch him today (Monday) we can catch him to-night."

The witness was identified as W. J. Wood, 43, a geologist who had spent five and a half years in Saudi Arabia and who had been working in the Kennedy campaign at the Wilshire Boulevard headquarters.

According to Inspector Peter Hagan of the Los Angeles Police Department, Wood

said none of the three appeared to be Sirhan B. Sirhan, the Arabic-speaking Jordanian nationalist accused of murdering Sen. Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel early Wednesday morning.

Police spokesmen would acknowledge only that they regarded Wood's story as "interesting."

They were quick to point out that Sirhan was not identified as one of the three men and that there was no more than the cryptic comment to suggest any complicity in the shooting.

Hagan said today that police would continue to regard the assassination as the act of one man until more solid evidence turned up. He said that the Police Department is checking out literally hundreds of rumors and stories that the assassin may have had accomplices.

Wood, who could not be reached for comment today, gave the police a description of the three men yesterday and detectives began a search for them this morning.

According to police, Wood did not attribute much importance to the conversation he overheard until he learned that the suspect seized was a Jordanian who spoke both English and Arabic. Sirhan has been in this country since 1957.

Police said they "had taken home" and had "no hold on" Miss Fulmer, who claimed she was a Kennedy campaign worker and that she was wearing a green suit and a polka dot scarf at the victory celebration.

The girl had called the sheriff's department and was

picked up by two deputies near Chinatown. She was later transferred to police headquarters, where she said she had no connection with Sirhan.

"I was scared. The guy next to me got shot. I was running and on the way out somebody yelled, 'what happened?' I yelled that Kennedy was shot."

A Kennedy campaign worker said early Wednesday that she had seen a dark-haired woman in a polka dot dress run from the hotel after the assassination shouting, "We shot him." Police at that time put out an all-points bulletin for the woman.

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File

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The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____ *A-10*
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
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The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUN 8 1968

62-587-A

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79 JUN 17 1968



Associated Press

Kathy Fulmer, who wore a polka-dot scarf to Sen. Kennedy's victory celebration, talks to newsmen after surrendering to the Los Angeles sheriff's office. Miss

Fulmer said she was the woman in the polka-dot dress who was reported by witnesses to have shouted, "We shot him," after the Senator was ~~struck~~ down.

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OKENSALT

UPI-21

(INJURY)

LOS ANGELES--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, THE ONETIME EXERCISE BOY INDICATED FOR THE MURDER OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, RECEIVED A \$2,000 SETTLEMENT FOR HEAD INJURIES SUFFERED IN A FALL FROM A HORSE IN 1966.

ATTORNEY JOHN F. MCLAUGHLIN REPRESENTED ARGONAUT INSURANCE CO. IN THE CASE HEARD BY THE STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD.

HE SAID SIRHAN WAS "SURLY" AND HAD ARGUED THAT THE SETTLEMENT WAS TOO SMALL.

"AS I RECALL, MY IMPRESSION OF THE MAN WAS THAT HE WAS SOMEWHAT SURLY, BUT DEFINITELY SANE," MCLAUGHLIN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH UPI.

6/8--DP952A

79 JUN 17 1968

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
 29 JUN 17 1968

Tolson ✓
 DeLoach ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Bishop ✓
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 Holmes _____
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OKENSAIT

UPI-113

(SIRHAN)

LOS ANGELES--SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. KENNEDY, WAS HELD TODAY UNDER SECURITY SO SEVERE THAT HE HAD NOT RECEIVED A VISIT FROM A SINGLE MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY.

THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDIAN IMMIGRANT WAS UNDER CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE IN A BULLET-PROOF SECOND FLOOR CELL OF THE HOSPITAL SECTION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL.

AN UNARMED DEPUTY WAS CONSTANTLY IN THE ROOM WITH HIM AND AN ARMED GUARD WATCHED THROUGH A PLASTIC DOOR PEEPHOLE.

AFTER A BRIEF APPEARANCE AT ARRAIGNMENT FRIDAY WHEN HE WAS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH KENNEDY'S MURDER, SIRHAN WAS WHISKED OFF UNDER MAXIMUM POLICE PROTECTION AND UNDER A MANDATORY ORDER FROM SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR A. ALARCON THAT NO WITNESSES, OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS OR PUBLIC OFFICIALS COMMENT PUBLICLY ON THE CASE.

MRS. MARY SIRHAN, THE SUSPECT'S MOTHER, HAD BEEN INVITED BY A. L. WIRIN, THE HEAD OF THE LOS ANGELES BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, TO ATTEND THE ARRAIGNMENT BUT SHE DID NOT APPEAR.

AN INQUIRY AT THE LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S OFFICE AS TO WHETHER THE MOTHER OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OR FRIENDS HAD SEEN SIRHAN IN HIS CELL BROUGHT A CRYPTIC RESPONSE THAT NO FAMILY MEMBERS HAD VISITED HIM.

SIRHAN PREVIOUSLY BEEN VISITED BY WIRIN AND SIRHAN WAVED TO THE ATTORNEY AT THE ARRAIGNMENT. HE ASKED WIRIN TO BRING HIM SOME MONEY.

SIRHAN WAS NOT SCHEDULED TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC UNTIL JUNE 28 WHEN A PLEA IS TO BE ENTERED ON HIS BEHALF BY THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE.

JUDGE ALARCON ALSO APPOINTED TWO PSYCHIATRISTS TO EXAMINE THE DEFENDANT AND ADVISE THE DEFENSE IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO ENTER AN INSANITY PLEA WHICH COULD SAVE SIRHAN FROM THE GAS CHAMBER. ALARCON STRESSED THAT HE WAS MAKING NO HINT OF JUDGMENT ON SIRHAN'S SANITY.

6/8--MJ500PED

File
 79 JUN 17 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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SIRHAN 6-8 NX

DAY LD

BY MYRAM BORDERS

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--FOR THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, THE DEFENSE MAY BE AN INSANITY PLEA TO ESCAPE THE GAS CHAMBER.

SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, A LUMPY-FACED FORMER RACETRACK EXERCISE BOY, WAS INDICTED FOR KENNEDY'S MURDER FRIDAY. HE THEN MADE A BRIEF, BUT DRAMATIC APPEARANCE AT A JAILHOUSE CHAPEL ARRAIGNMENT UNDER SUPER SECURITY MEASURES.

SIRHAN WAS WHEELED IN AND OUT OF THE HALF-HOUR PROCEEDING IN A COLLAPSABLE WHEELCHAIR. THE SWARTHY JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT ASKED FOR, AND WAS GRANTED A DELAY UNTIL JUNE 28 IN FORMALLY ANSWERING THE CHARGE.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON, AT A DEFENSE REQUEST, NAMED TWO PSYCHIATRISTS EXAMINE THE 24-YEAR-OLD DEFENDANT.

"THE DOCTORS ARE TO ACT AS AGENTS OF THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENSE," ALARCON SAID.

HE SAID THE PSYCHIATRISTS WERE ONLY TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING THE PLEA. HE ALSO STRESSED HE WAS NOT MAKING A DECISION AT THIS TIME ON SIRHAN'S SANITY.

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SIRHAN, DRESSED IN A WHITE, OPEN-NECK SHIRT AND BLUE PRISON TROUSERS, STARED IMPASSIVELY AT THE 200 NEWSMEN WHO JAMMED THE MAKESHIFT COURTROOM. HE HAD A BANDAGE ON HIS LEFT ANKLE, A SPLINT ON HIS BROKEN LEFT INDEX FINGER AND A BRUISE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF HIS FACE--ALL INCURRED IN HIS CAPTURE SECONDS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

FLANKED BY THREE DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND PUSHED BY A FOURTH, THE WHEELCHAIR WAS MANEUVERED TO THREE STEPS WHICH LED TO THE CHAPEL ALTAR. SIRHAN WALKED A FEW STEPS TO A STRAIGHT-BACKED CHAIR JUST BELOW THE MARBLE-TOPPED ALTAR, BEHIND WHICH JUDGE ALARCON PRESIDED.

"DEPARTMENT 100 OF SUPERIOR COURT IS NOW IN SESSION," THE JUDGE INTONED. "THE RECORD WILL SHOW THAT DEPARTMENT 100 OF SUPERIOR COURT IS SITTING AT THIS TIME IN A TEMPORARY COURTROOM PROVIDED BY THE SHERIFF BECAUSE OF THE DEFENDANT'S PRESENT PHYSICAL CONDITION AND TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY INCIDENT MIGHT OCCUR THAT WOULD DENY THE DEFENDANT THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL."

SECURITY PRECAUTIONS WERE SO INTENSE THAT EVEN JUDGE ALARCON WAS SEARCHED BEFORE ENTERING THE ROOM. POLICEMEN, INCLUDING A CAPTAIN, HAD THEIR GUNS CONFISCATED AND A PLATOON OF 16 DEPUTIES RINGED THE COURTROOM.

THE SECURITY PRECAUTIONS PROBABLY WERE THE STRICTEST EVER IMPOSED IN AN AMERICAN COURT PROCEEDING.

FOUR BEEFY DEPUTIES STOOD DIRECTLY BEHIND SIRHAN. HAD AN ASSASSIN SOMEHOW SMUGGLED A WEAPON INTO THE CHAPEL HE WOULD HAVE HAD TO DISPOSE OF THE LAWYERS BEFORE GETTING TO THE ACCUSED.

SPECTATORS WERE UNABLE TO SEE SIRHAN'S FACE DURING MUCH OF THE PROCEEDING, BUT UPI REPORTER JOAN SWEENEY, SEATED IN THE FIRST ROW, NOTED SIRHAN OCCASIONALLY TAPPED HIS SLIPPED FOOT NERVOUSLY.

THE DEFENDANT CORRECTED ALARCON WHEN THE JUDGE PRONOUNCED HIS NAME AS "SIR-HAHN." "NO, YOUR HONOR," SIRHAN INTERRUPTED, "IT IS SIR-HAN."

THE SLENDER 5 FOOT 3 INCH JORDANIAN NATIVE SAID "YES, SIR," WHEN ASKED IF HE UNDERSTOOD HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND "YES, YOUR HONOR," WHEN THE JURIST ASKED IF SIRHAN AGREED TO THE TEMPORARY COURTROOM FACILITIES.

"NO," SIRHAN SAID FIRMLY WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD FUNDS TO RETAIN A LAWYER. ALARCON APPOINTED WILBUR LITTLEFIELD, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER, AS CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.

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GIRL 6-8 NX

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--THREE WOMEN--ONE A BELLY DANCER--TURNED THEMSELVES IN TO POLICE FRIDAY, EACH CLAIMING TO BE THE "GIRL IN THE POLKA DOT DRESS" SOUGHT FOR QUESTIONING ABOUT THE SLAYING OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

ALL THREE WERE RELEASED WITHOUT BEING CHARGED.

THE HUNT FOR THE DARK-HAIRED GIRL SEEN RUNNING FROM THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL SHOUTING, "WE SHOT HIM!" CONTINUED TODAY. POLICE TRACED EVERY LEAD CONNECTED WITH THE MURDER, NO MATTER HOW FRIVOLOUS IT APPEARED.

KATHY FULMER, A 19-YEAR-OLD LOS ANGELES BELLY DANCER, CALLED THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND ASKED TO BE PICKED UP.

LOS ANGELES POLICE REVEALED THAT TWO OTHER WOMEN CLAIMING TO BE THE GIRL IN THE WHITE VOILE DRESS HAD BEEN QUESTIONED FRIDAY. THEY WOULD GIVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE TWO BECAUSE OF THE COURT-ORDERED NEWS BLACKOUT.

THE ALL POINTS BULLETIN FOR THE MYSTERY GIRL WAS RELEASED AFTER A KENNEDY CAMPAIGN WORKER, SANDY SERRANO, 20, SAID SHE HAD SEEN THE GIRL FLEEING FROM THE HOTEL JUST AFTER KENNEDY WAS SHOT.

MISS SERRANO SAID SHE ASKED THE WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN SHOT, AND THE GIRL REPLIED, "WE SHOT SENATOR KENNEDY."

SHERIFF PETER J. PITCHESS SAID MISS FULMER SAID SHE WAS STANDING NEAR THE SENATOR WHEN HE WAS SHOT, AND RAN FROM THE HOTEL AFTER THE GUNFIRE. SHE SAID SHE WAS WEARING A GREEN SUIT WITH A POLKA DOT SCARF.

SHE SAID SHE SHOUTED: "THEY SHOT HIM!" AND NOT, "WE SHOT HIM!" SHE DENIED KNOWING THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN, SIRHAN B. SIRHAN.

"SHE MATCHED THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BULLETIN," SAID PITCHESS. "SHE WAS YOUNG, ATTRACTIVE AND WEARING A BLONDE, BOUFFANT WIG. SHE SEEMED SINCERE IN WANTING TO ELIMINATE HERSELF AS SOMEONE WHO WAS INVOLVED IN THE MURDER."

POLICE ESTIMATE THERE MAY HAVE BEEN 20 GIRLS WEARING POLKA DOT DRESSES IN THE CROWD LISTENING TO THE SENATOR'S VICTORY SPEECH AT THE AMBASSADOR.

THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT HAD NO INFORMATION AS TO MISS FULMER'S OCCUPATION, BUT OTHER AUTHORITIES SAID SHE HAD WORKED RECENTLY AS A BELLY DANCER.

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OKENSAIT

UPI-39

ADD KENNEDY, NEW YORK

THE SERVICE BEGAN WITH A SOLEMN PROCESSION DOWN THE MIDDLE AISLE OF THE GOTHIC CATHEDRAL, PAST THE FLAG-DRAPED COFFIN FLANKED WITH SIX CANDLES AND HALTED AT THE ALTAR.

SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY SPOKE FIRST:

"WE LOVED HIM AS A FATHER, AS A BROTHER AND AS A SON.

"LOVE IS NOT AN EASY FEELING TO GET INTO WORDS," HE SAID.

"NOR IS LOYALTY, TRUST OR JOY. HE WAS ALL OF THESE. HE LOVED LIFE INTENSELY AND ENJOYED IT ALWAYS."

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COURT 6/8 NX
 BY JOAN SWEENEY

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN WAS ARRAIGNED IN AN AUSTERE JAIL CHAPEL SEALED OFF BY EXTRAORDINARY SECURITY MEASURES TO PREVENT THREATENED AVENGING OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S DEATH.

EVERYONE ENTERING THE MAKESHIFT COURTROOM ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE COUNTY CENTRAL JAIL WAS SEARCHED FOR WEAPONS, INCLUDING SUPERIOR JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON.

NEWSMEN WERE REQUIRED TO DISPLAY CREDENTIALS AT THREE CHECKPOINTS ON THE WAY TO THE CHAPEL. THE CORRIDORS WERE LINED WITH DEPUTIES ON THE ALERT. THE TRIP FROM THE JAIL ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPEL TOOK 45 MINUTES.

NEWSMEN WERE TAKEN TO A THIRD FLOOR DINING HALL AND THOROUGHLY FRISKED. THE WOMEN MORE SO THAN THE MEN. I WAS TAKEN TO A SMALL PANTRY WHERE A MATRON WENT THROUGH MY HAIR, PEERED INTO MY MOUTH, SEARCHED MY CLOTHES, MY SHOES AND FINALLY, THE SOLES OF MY FEET.

MY PURSE AND MY COAT WERE CONFISCATED AND I WAS ALLOWED ONLY A NOTEBOOK AND A PEN AFTER THE LATTER WAS CAREFULLY CHECKED.

ALSO SEARCHED WERE ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS. PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE REQUIRED TO CHECK THEIR CAMERAS. ONE DEPUTY HAD TO GIVE UP A POCKETKNIFE.

DURING THE HALF HOUR ARRAIGNMENT PROCEEDING, 18 DEPUTIES KEPT THEIR EYES ON THE OBSERVERS SEATED IN THE PEWS. THE DEFENDANT WAS SEATED WITH HIS BACK TO THE SPECTATORS AND FOUR DEPUTIES MASSES BEHIND HIM, HIDING HIM FROM THE CROWD AND SHIELDING HIM FROM ANY POSSIBLE ATTACK.

AUTHORITIES WERE DETERMINED TO PREVENT WHAT HAPPENED IN A POLICE GARAGE IN DALLAS WHEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS GUNNED DOWN TWO DAYS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

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Sirhan Is Indicted And Arraigned in Kennedy Slaying

By BILL STALL

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan has been arraigned on a charge of murdering Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in a hearing held behind an unprecedented wall of security.

Sirhan, 24, calm and composed, sat yesterday in the chapel of Los Angeles County men's jail as a deputy district attorney read the murder indictment, returned an hour and two minutes earlier by the county grand jury.

The indictment said the native of Jordan did "willfully, unlawfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought murder Robert Francis Kennedy."

The judge ordered Sirhan to return to court June 28 to enter a plea and agreed to a defense request that he be examined by two psychiatrists before that date.

Informed of Rights

Superior Court Judge Arthur L. Alarcon, using the blonde hardwood chapel altar as a temporary court bench, spelled out for Sirhan his constitutional right to a fair, speedy trial.

Then, Alarcon ordered all police, attorneys, court officials and witnesses to say nothing about the case or release any evidence that might in any way jeopardize Sirhan's right to a fair trial.

Any violation, he warned, will result in "swift action" in the form of a contempt of court citation.

Alarcon himself, the 19 unarmed deputy sheriffs who stood watch during the 40-minute arraignment and others among the approximately 200 persons admitted to the arraignment, most of them reporters, were searched thoroughly before they were taken past a maze of security checkpoints to the third-floor jail chapel.

Sirhan in Wheelchair

Sirhan was escorted in a wheelchair into the 400 capacity

chapel by four sheriff's deputies. His left ankle and left index finger still were bandaged from injuries suffered Wednesday in the scuffle at the Ambassador Hotel after a volley of eight shots felled Kennedy and injured five bystanders. Indictments also were returned yesterday charging Sirhan with assault with intent to commit murder.

The officers helped the slender Sirhan, wearing an open-collar white shirt, shiny black shoes and blue dungarees, into a chair at a table facing the judge.

He said no more than a dozen words during the hearing.

Alarcon asked him if his true name was Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

"Yes sir," he said. "It is Sirhan" not "Seer-han."

He indicated he could not afford to hire his own attorney and would be satisfied with appointment of a public defender, Wilbur Littlefield.

Makes No Objection

Later, A. L. Wirin, an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, suggested the judge ask Sirhan directly if he had any objection to being arraigned in jail, rather than at the Hall of Justice two miles away, the scene of the day-long grand jury hearing.

"No, your honor," he said.

Four sheriff's deputies stood at rigid attention behind Sirhan throughout the hearing, blocking the view of spectators who caught only fleeting glimpses of his face.

None of Sirhan's family was present, although Wirin said he had advised his mother and others through their pastor that they could attend.

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The Washington Post

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The Washington Daily News _____

The Evening Star (Washington) A-3

The Sunday Star (Washington) _____

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The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

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Came to U.S. in 1950s

Sirhan was admitted as a permanent resident of the United States when his family emigrated from Jordan in the 1950s. Immigration officials say this means he can stay indefinitely without applying for citizenship.

Wirin said Sirhan was anguished when told that Kennedy had died Thursday. Wirin told a reporter Sirhan was "fearful the community would turn against his family and he asked me to arrange for police protection."

The murder charge lodged against Sirhan carries a possible death sentence in the gas chamber at San Quentin Prison.

But court challenges of California's death penalty have suspended all executions in the state indefinitely. Seventy-seven men are on death row.

In California, a death sentence carries an automatic appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Procession Here to End Kennedy's Last Journey

By ROBERT WALTERS
Star Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's long journey ends today with a 30-minute procession from Union Station to a grave site beneath a pair of Japanese magnolia trees in Arlington Cemetery, near the grave of his brother, President John F. Kennedy.

Authorities arranged a heavy security cover for the procession, scheduled to start at 4:45 p.m.

The grave site selected by the senator's family is about 60 feet from the spot where President Kennedy was buried almost 4½ years ago. It is within a 3.2-acre area on a broad slope beneath the Custis-Lee mansion, a tract set aside as a memorial to the late President.

The new grave is southeast of President Kennedy's. Looking down from the mansion, it is below and to the right of the presidential grave site.

Sen. Kennedy's grave is not within the 18-by-30-foot stone-covered plot occupied by the graves of the President and two of his children.

The funeral cortege was to pass buildings evoking memories of Sen. Kennedy's many years of federal service.

The special train carrying the senator's casket from New York City was scheduled to arrive at 4:30 p.m. at Union Station, where members of the burial party were to transfer to limousines and other automobiles for the trip to the cemetery.

About 900 Washington policemen and 800 National Guardsmen, backed up by scores of law officers from federal agencies, provided security for the burial procession.

Mayor Walter E. Washington and other city officials announced yesterday that the police officers and Guardsmen would be stationed throughout the route of the cortege for both security and traffic control purposes.

In addition, law enforcement officials from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Secret Service, U.S. Park Police,

Treasury Department and other federal agencies participated in planning the security phase of the burial ceremonies and were to station men along the cortege route.

To treat any medical emergencies, mobile District Health Department and Red Cross units were to be posted at three locations — Union Station, 12th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, and Bacon Drive and Constitution Avenue NW.

Buildings Closed

City officials asked the General Services Administration to close all federal buildings along the cortege route to spectators.

In addition, the District of Columbia library and all of its branches were to close at 1 p.m. today.

From the railroad station, the procession will head south on 1st Street NE, passing between the Old Senate Office Building, where Kennedy began his congressional career as a committee staff member, and the New Senate Office Building, where his senatorial office has been located.

The cortege will turn west on Constitution Avenue, passing the headquarters of many federal agencies, including the Justice Department, where Kennedy

served as Attorney General during the administration of his late brother and the early part of President Johnson's administration.

Continuing west, the procession will pass between the Ellipse and the Washington Monument grounds, then bear southwest on Bacon Drive, leading to the Lincoln Memorial.

Clockwise Around Memorial

The motorcade will travel clockwise around the Memorial circle, the direction opposite that usually taken by traffic, in order to give the cortege an opportunity to pass by the entrance to Resurrection City, camp site of the Poor People's Campaign and a symbol of the impoverished Americans who were the subject of the senator's compassion.

The cortege will cross the Potomac River on the Memorial Bridge, then proceed up Memorial Avenue to the cemetery for the burial service. The procession is expected to begin at 4:45 p.m. and reach its destination at 5:15 p.m.

Spectators will be allowed to view the cortege from any point along the route, but certain traffic restrictions will be imposed to allow the journey to be completed on schedule.

The cemetery will remain open to the public, but due to limited space, certain areas will be restricted. The Kennedy family has asked the approximately 3,000 persons invited to the burial ceremony to be at the cemetery by 4 p.m.

All traffic along the route of the cortege, including the tunnel which carries vehicles along 12th Street NW under Constitution Avenue, will be cleared from the streets at 4:30 p.m.

Parking along the procession route and around Union Station will be prohibited from noon.

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until after the ceremony has been completed.

All traffic coming into the District on Memorial Bridge will be halted at 4:30 p.m.

There will be no relaxation of downtown parking regulations, and all Saturday restrictions will apply throughout the city.

The decision not to bury the senator in the stone-covered plot occupied by the late President avoided several complications.

Burial in that plot would have required temporary removal of the granite stone which now covers the three graves—those of the President, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, who died in infancy, and a stillborn child identified only as "Baby Girl Kennedy."

It also would have raised questions about the future use of the original grave site, because both Kennedy brothers are survived by wives and children.

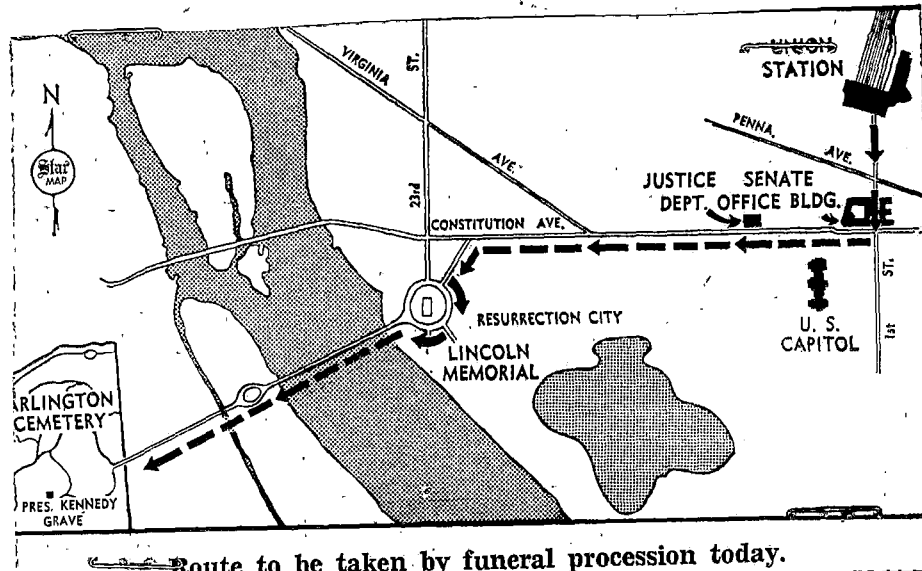
Other Factors Involved

In addition, it would have raised questions about the design and symmetry of the memorial complex, which contains an eternal flame, marble walkways and low walls bearing inscription of quotations from President Kennedy.

Kennedy qualified for burial at Arlington, now filled to capacity, by virtue of having been a high ranking government official who had been honorably discharged by the armed forces. He volunteered for service as a seaman during World War II.

John Kennedy's grave was consecrated March 15, 1967 by Richard Cardinal Cushing with President Johnson and the Kennedy family present. The President's coffin was moved a few feet from the spot on the grassy hillside where he was first buried to its final place.

The gravesite is half a mile from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



Johnson Coming for Funeral

OKENSALT

By CHARLES RABB

Washington, June 7 (NEWS Bureau)—President Johnson is expected to lead a procession of Washington and world dignitaries journeying to New York for tomorrow's funeral Mass for Sen. Kennedy.

Vice President Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), Kennedy's rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination, also plan to attend the 10 a.m. Requiem Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Senators, congressmen, cabinet members, heads of state, ambassadors, churchmen, and political friends and foes are expected at the rites.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) will head a delegation of senators flying to New York tomorrow morning to honor the memory of their fallen colleague.

Many of the senators will return in a special car on the funeral train bringing the body to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery. They also will form part of the cortege.

The entire 40-member New

York State congressional delegation will represent the House.

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston and Angelo Cardinal dell'Acqua, papal vicar of Rome, will attend. Both are close friends of the Kennedy family.

Cabinet Delegation

Secretary of State Dean Rusk will lead a cabinet delegation. Undersecretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, who succeeded Kennedy as attorney general, Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman and Attorney General Ramsey Clark also will journey to New

York. Interior Secretary Stewart Udall went to New York last night.

Prime Minister John Lynch of Ireland will also be on hand.

Former Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who had many civil rights showdowns with the Kennedys when he was governor, "probably" will attend, a spokesman said.

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The Sun (Baltimore) _____

The Worker _____

The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date JUN 8 1968

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Security Plan Set for Kennedy³ Rites

Security precautions for the funeral of President John F. Kennedy four and a half years ago will serve as a model for the protection and safety steps used for his brother's procession to Arlington National Cemetery today, D. C. Public Safety Director Patrick V. Murphy said yesterday.

A vast network of law enforcement and military personnel from the D. F. Police, the Park Police, the FBI, CIA, the D. C. National Guard and many other agencies will be directed by the Secret Service to protect members of the cortege and see that everything runs smoothly during the funeral march.

The funeral train is due to arrive at Union Station from New York at about 4:30 p.m. today.

Mr. Murphy said buses carrying mourners arriving on the train — including senators, congressmen, foreign dignitaries, and sports and show business figures — will leave for Arlington Cemetery by 5 p.m.

The hearse and 25 or more limousines in the funeral procession are expected to leave the station at 5:15 p.m.

Mr. Murphy said the funeral procession will go south from Union Station on First-st to Constitution-av, then west to Bacon drive and the Lincoln Memorial circle.

WILL PASS TENT CITY

Sen. Kennedy's office said the procession "will go clockwise around the Lincoln Memorial, which is counter to the regular traffic pattern. This will enable the procession to pass Resurrection City."

Poor Peoples' Campaign leaders said yesterday that a memorial musical program has been scheduled at Resurrection City in conjunction with the funeral ceremonies.

The funeral procession route will be closed to all vehicle traffic after 4:30 p.m., District officials said.

They said no parking will be allowed after noon on either side of Second-st nw from H-st ne to Independence-av, on the plaza, E or F streets between Massachusetts-av and Second-st or on First-st from Union Station south to Independence-av.

First aid stations have been set up near Union Station, on Constitution-av near 12th-st, and near the Lincoln Memorial.

Mr. Murphy said some 900 District policeman and 800 National Guardsmen have been assigned to traffic and crowd control, communications and other duties along the parade route. He said no Federal troops will be used for street duty.

The public safety director said police protection in other parts of the city will be "at least normal." Fire Department officials said engine and truck companies have been reorganized for today only to provide greater mobility. Extra fire department ambulances have been detailed to the streets.

Security precautions, developed jointly among the Secret Service, Metropolitan police, and other agencies, will, as at all such emotionally-charged and heavily-attended public events, be extremely tight.

STORES TO CLOSE

Mr. Murphy noted that the fact the ceremony is on a Saturday when relatively few Federal employees are in town should aid in maintaining security. Most large stores will be closed and most public and private events here have been cancelled out of respect to Sen. Kennedy.

Mayor Walter Washington said the General Services Administration has requested that all Government buildings be closed.

The District City Council yesterday passed a resolution declaring Sunday a day of mourning and asking that "the entire city of Washington deplore the violence and hatred that marked the death of Sen. Kennedy and which threatens the very existence of our democratic society . . ."

Mayor Washington in proclaiming this as "Human Rights Year" in the District, said, "I would hope that all the agencies of the District Government as well as all the people of this city . . . will respond to the tragedy . . . by striving earnestly to understand our city's very real human problems, and . . . commit themselves to the eradication of injustice and human misery."

A noon-time eucharist service was to be held today at Washington Cathedral, and the Cathedral bells were to toll at 5:30 p.m. Many area synagogues have announced memorial services along with their regular evening Sabbath services.

GROCERERS OPEN

Grocery stores will remain open today.

Member theaters of the National Association of Theater Owners in the Washington area have cancelled matinees for today. Evening performances will be given, however. Theaters will not open Sunday until 3 p.m.

Washington galleries and museums, including the Smithsonian, will be closed tomorrow. The President's Cup Regatta, planned for the Potomac today and tomorrow, has been cancelled. Tomorrow's cricket match at West Potomac Park has been cancelled, as well as Park Service nature walks for the week-end. Barge trips on the Chesapeake Ohio Canal will go on schedule this week-end.

The D. C. public library system and the Library of Congress will close at 1 p.m. today and reopen Monday at 9 a.m.

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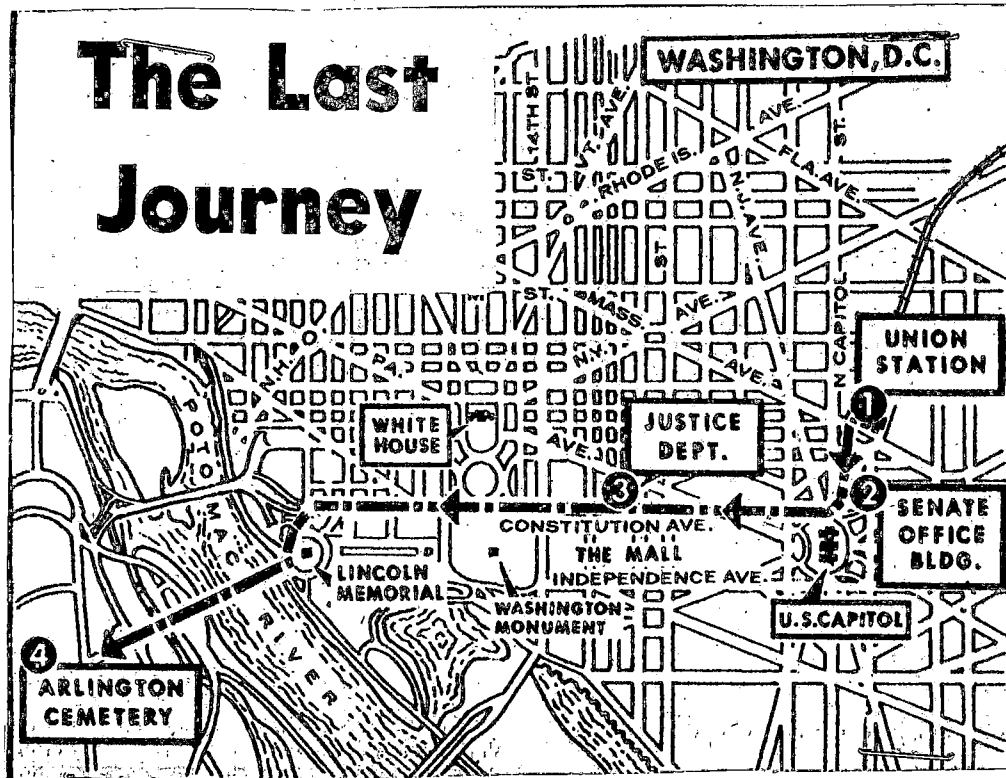
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Today's Rites For Kennedy

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP) — The schedule for the final rites of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy Saturday:

The body lies in state at New York's Roman Catholic St. Patrick's Cathedral until shortly before 10 a.m.

10 a.m.—Requiem Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

12:30 p.m.—The body is placed on a train for the journey to Washington.

4:40 p.m.—Body arrives in Washington to be taken in funeral cortege past Senate Office Building, Department of Justice and "Resurrection City" to Arlington Cemetery.

5:30 p.m.—Burial in Arlington Cemetery, near the hilltop plot where his assassinated brother, President John F. Kennedy, is buried.

All times are Eastern Daylight

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Funeral in N.Y., Burial Here Today

Services

By Eve Edstrom

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Requiem Mass for the slain Robert F. Kennedy in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York today will be attended by the Nation's leaders, including possibly President Johnson.

Although the White House was silent on the President's plans, it was expected that he would be present when the funeral Mass is celebrated at 10 a.m.

The body of the New York Senator will then be placed on a special train for his final journey to Washington.

The final resting place will be just outside the circular walk leading to the grave of the Senator's assassinated brother, President John F. Kennedy, in Arlington National Cemetery. The site will be 60 feet southeast of John Kennedy's grave, in an exposed area near two Japanese magnolias, a Kennedy spokesman announced.

Vice President Humphrey will lead an official delegation of 69 Senators and 40 Representatives to the funeral.

The pallbearers will be Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy's brother; Joseph Kennedy III, 15, the eldest son; Lemoine Billings, a family friend; former Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon; former astronaut

John Glenn, family friend David Hackitt, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large W. Averell Harriman; former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara; Lord Harlech, former British Ambassador to the United States; John Seigenthaler, editor of the Nashville Tennessean; Stephen Smith, a brother-in-law; Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, and mountain climber James Whittaker.

En route here, the funeral train will slow down at Trenton and Newark, N.J., Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.

The first car of the 21-car train will contain the casket and Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, as well as other members of the family. The next three cars will also be private.

The train will include six cars for Congressmen and staff, three dining cars, four cars for the press, three cars for other guests and a baggage car. In all, about 1000 mourners are expected to be on the train.

Arrival at Union Station on Track 17 is expected at 4:30 p.m., the same time that the route of the funeral cortege through Washington will be cleared of all traffic.

Most of those on the train will leave by bus for Arlington National Cemetery.

At Union Station, six Navy pallbearers will take Sen. Kennedy's casket to a waiting hearse while a band plays. The funeral cortege, with 25 vehicles, is expected to leave Union Station at 4:45 p.m.

It will proceed down First st. past the New Senate Office Building, where Sen. Kennedy's offices were in Suite 3327. With members of the clergy in the car ahead of the hearse, the motorcade will include limousines with family and close friends and a bus with 50 newsmen who traveled with Sen. Kennedy during his campaign.

It will continue to Constitution Avenue, turning west on Constitution past the Justice Department, which he served as Attorney General during his brother's Administration.

The cortege will continue to Bacon dr. leading to the Lincoln Memorial where the procession will move clockwise, opposite to the normal traffic pattern, onto Memorial Bridge.

The reason for the clockwise traffic pattern is to permit the cortege to slow down as it passes Resurrection City, set up by the Poor People's Campaign.

A choir will sing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial as the procession moves toward the main gates of Arlington National Cemetery. At the

graveyard, there will be a simple 15-minute ceremony. About 3000 invited guests are expected within a restricted area. The rest of the cemetery will be open to the public.

Before the procession starts, a memorial ceremony for the former Attorney General will be held at 4 p.m. in the courtyard of the Justice Department.

In a special notice to Justice employees, Attorney General Ramsey Clark recalled that Sen. Kennedy began his career at the "lowest attorney level in the Department" and went on to win "distinction as the 64th Attorney General of the United States."

After the Justice Department ceremony, Clark said former and current Department employees will assemble on the Constitution Avenue curb "to say farewell" as the cortege passes.

Security

By Carl Bernstein

Washington Post Staff Writer

Security arrangements for the funeral procession bearing the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to Arlington Cemetery will be comparable to the unprecedented measures taken for the funeral of his brother, President John F. Kennedy.

Federal officials said yesterday that preparations, which are being coordinated by the Secret Service, call for use of the D.C. National Guard, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Park Police, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department's security force, all Treasury Department security agencies, Naval Intelligence personnel and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Patrick V. Murphy, the city's director of public safety, said during a news conference yesterday that 900 Metropolitan Policemen and 800 National Guardsmen will line the procession's route from Union Station to the Cemetery.

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~~Guardsmen~~ will be stationed three paces from the curb, facing the procession. Policemen will be behind the military lines, some facing the center of the street and others facing the crowds on the sidewalks.

Metropolitan and Park Police plainclothesmen, as well as personnel from the security

and intelligence agencies, will mingle with the crowds.

In addition, 1000 other Guardsmen will be on duty at the D.C. Armory.

As ordered by President Johnson, special Secret Service details have been assigned to all presidential candidates—most of whom will be in the procession—and to the Kennedy family. At least five Secret Service cars will be in the motorcade.

The General Services Administration, responding to a request from the Secret Service, yesterday ordered Government buildings along the motorcade route closed during the procession, except to employees with accreditable passes.

The security arrangements for the motorcade will be buttressed by the "precautionary measures" by Mayor Walter E. Washington less than 12 hours after Sen. Kennedy was shot Wednesday.

These include 12-hour shifts for all of the city's firemen and about two-thirds of the Metropolitan Police Department, as well as training drills on Saturday and Sunday for all 1800 members of the D.C. Guard.

The 12-hour shifts, which will continue until further notice, will make possible at least regular levels of police coverage for the whole city during the procession, despite the deployment of 900 men to the motorcade route.

Super Security for Sirhan**Judge and Police Frisked**

LOS ANGELES, June 8 — For the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the defense may be an insanity plea to escape the gas chamber.

Sirhan B. Sirhan, a lumpy-faced former race-track exercise boy, was indicted for Sen. Kennedy's murder yesterday. He then made a brief, but dramatic appearance at a jailhouse chapel arraignment under super security measures.

Sirhan was wheeled in and out of the half-hour proceeding in a collapsable wheelchair. The swarthy Jordanian immigrant asked for, and was granted a delay until June 28 in formally answering the charge.

PSYCHIATRISTS NAMED

Superior Court Judge Arthur L. Alarcon, at a defense request, named two psychiatrists to examine the 24-year-old defendant.

"The doctors are to act as agents of the attorneys for the defense," Judge Alarcon said.

He said the psychiatrists were only to assist in determining the plea. He also stressed he was not making a decision at this time on Sirhan's sanity.

Sirhan, dressed in a white, open-neck shirt and blue prison trousers, stared impassively at the 200 newsmen who jammed the makeshift courtroom. He had a bandage on his left ankle, a splint on his broken left index finger and a bruise on the left side of his face — all incurred in his capture seconds after the assassination.

JUDGE SEARCHED

Security precautions were so intense that even Judge Alarcon was searched before entering the room. Policemen, including a captain, had their guns confiscated and a platoon of 16 deputies ringed the courtroom.

The security precautions probably were the strictest ever imposed in an American court proceeding.

Four beefy deputies stood directly behind Sirhan. Had an assassin somehow smuggled a weapon into the chapel he would have had to dispose of the lawmen before getting to the accused.

Spectators were unable to see Sirhan's face during much of the proceeding, but UPI reporter Joan Sweeney, seated in the first row, noted Sir-

han occasionally tapped his slippered foot nervously.

DEFENDANT SPEAKS

The defendant corrected Judge Alarcon when the judge pronounced his name as "Sir-hahn." "No, your honor," Sirhan interrupted, "It is Sir-han."

The slender 5-foot-3 inch Jordanian native said "Yes, sir," when asked if he understood his constitutional rights, and "Yes, your honor," when the jurist asked if Sirhan agreed to the temporary courtroom facilities.

"No," Sirhan said firmly when asked if he had funds to retain a lawyer. Judge Alarcon appointed Wilbur Littlefield, deputy public defender, as chief counsel for the defense.

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Jury Indicts Sirhan for RKF Murder

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 7 Sirhan B. Sirhan was indicted for the murder of Robert F. Kennedy today and then arraigned in a jail chapel under maximum security arranged to protect his life.

The slight, curly-haired Jordanian, 24, was wheeled into the jail chapel in a wheel chair and sat throughout a 35-minute session in silence except for an occasional, polite "yes sir" for Judge Arthur L. Alarcon.

Only once did he interrupt. He told the Judge courteously that he preferred to have his name pronounced "Sir-HAN," with the accent on the last syllable. Judge Alarcon agreed.

He was virtually surrounded at the County Jail Chapel's altar by four beefy sheriff's deputies. They screened him from the sight of about 75 reporters who had been frisked on the way in during an elaborate security check for concealed weapons. Even sharp-pointed pipe-cleaning tools were taken from reporters' pockets and Judge Alarcon submitted to being searched.

On view for the first time since his arraignment Wednesday morning, Sirhan appeared healthy, and his brief comments were spoken crisply. One finger—broken during the struggle early Wednesday at the Ambassador Hotel—was bandaged and he seemed to move with difficulty from the wheelchair onto the altar area. His left ankle was sprained during his capture.

A public defender, Wilbur Littlefield, was appointed to represent Sirhan. Judge Alarcon continued the case until June 28 when Sirhan will enter a plea.

Alarcon also issued an unusually stiff order to curb out-of-court comments by anyone connected with the case. His order extends to "any public official" and seemed intended to curb the comments of May-

or Samuel W. Yorty, who has discussed publicly some notebooks said to have been taken from Sirhan's Pasadena home.

The order limits public comment on the case to factual statements such as the suspect's name, age, residence and occupation and certain court records always available.

Both that order and the elaborate security precautions tonight were taken in view of the slaying of President Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, in 1963. Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby while being removed from a Dallas jail in public view. Out-of-court comments deemed prejudicial to Ruby's trial prompted widespread criticism by the American Bar Association.

Observing the arraignment was A. L. Wirin, chief counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California. Wirin, who has held several conferences with Sirhan, praised the proceedings and complimented the judge on arranging the security precautions.

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury spent about seven and a half hours hearing 22 witnesses and deliberating today in the County's Hall of Justice. The indictment was presented to Alarcon who then moved the court to the jail, about two miles away.

Sirhan was also indicted on five counts alleging assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. The counts referred to five persons wounded during the shooting in the Ambassador Hotel passageway early Wednesday.

At the request of the public defender, Alarcon agreed to appoint two psychiatrists to conduct an examination to determine the defendant's mental condition at the time of the shooting.

The psychiatrists' findings are not to be made public and are to be used by his attorney only in determining what plea he should file, Alarcon said.

Wirin informed the court that Sirhan would like to have a private attorney. The Judge said the court will consider arranging a private lawyer for the defendant but Sirhan said he did not have any money.

He was dressed in a clean white shirt, open at the collar, and blue trousers. He exchanged a few words with Wirin just as the proceedings started.

The Judge, who moved cautiously and deliberately throughout the proceedings, read him a statement advising him of his Constitutional rights to have a lawyer, a jury trial and a "speedy, public trial."

As the hearing began, Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger told reporters he was "uneasy" about all aspects of the case in view of the impact it would have on world opinion.

"It will be scrutinized by politicians all over the world," Younger said. "Some will want to make our system of justice look as bad as they can make it look."

He was also concerned about reported threats to the suspect's safety.

"If someone steps on his toe, it could be blown up in headlines all around the world," the District Attorney said.

One grand jury witness, hotel porter Jesus Perez, told reporters he had seen Sirhan near the Ambassador Hotel passageway where Sen. Kennedy was shot.

Perez said that Sirhan was shuffling papers in his hand, appeared worried, and at one point asked him if Sen. Kennedy would be leaving the hotel ballroom by that passageway.

Witnesses were instructed not to tell reporters what they had disclosed to the grand jury, but they were free to talk about themselves before entering the witness room.

It was also disclosed by police today that a 1956 white and pink DeSota automobile, found parked near the Ambassador Hotel, belonged to the suspect. It had a traffic ticket for overtime parking on its windshield.

Among the witnesses scheduled to be called were Roosevelt Grier, the football player, and Rafer Johnson, the Olympic athlete, both of whom had campaigned for Sen. Kennedy and had helped capture Sirhan after the shooting.

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One witness was identified by a court official as Henry Carreon, who was said to have seen Sirhan at a San Gabriel shooting range.

The other witnesses were seven ambulance drivers, four hotel employees, six police officers, two physicians, a ballistics expert, the County coroner, two shooting victims—Irwin Stroll and Ira Goldstein—and a friend of Stroll's.

The 14 women and eight men, most of them middle-aged, sat behind the two rows of tables, facing the jury foreman, L. E. McKee, a garage owner. At least 14 votes were needed for the indictment.

On each juror's desk was a copy of the six counts against Sirhan—one charging him with murder and five charging him with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. The five injured persons are Stroll, Goldstein, Paul Schrade, William Weisel, and Elizabeth Evans.

Stroll, 17, who was shot in the left leg as he stood near Sen. Kennedy entered the witness room in a rolling chair, an "RFK" button pinned to his sweater.

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More Light Shed on Sirhan's Childhood

By ~~Yusuf~~ Elizur

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM, June 7 —

The Israeli police today transferred to the FBI, through Interpol, a dossier on the Sirhan family that describes the environment and childhood experiences of Sirhan Beshara Sirhan, the accused killer of Robert F. Kennedy.

From the dossier it appears that Sirhan never visited Jerusalem since he emigrated to the United States in 1957 and that he is completely estranged from his father and other member of his family here.

In the meantime, friends and members of the family denied American newspaper reports that Sirhan witnessed Israeli atrocities in his childhood.

His mother's sister told reporters that Sirhan had

never encountered Israelis. And, although the family moved because of economic circumstances after the 1948 war into a different house in the former Jewish quarter of the walled Old City, his aunt said they were not refugees like so many other Palestinians.

Additional information obtained also shows that, under a facade of politeness and meekness, Beshara Salameh Sirhan, the father of Sirhan, is a complex individual given to fits of temperment, neighbors remember that he used to beat his children.

Friction in the family may have influenced Mrs. Sirhan to leave for the United States in 1957. She was reportedly assisted in this act by the Jehovah Witnesses sect, with which the family has some association at

though they are members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

When the children went with Mrs. Sirhan, her husband filed a divorce suit in the Greek Orthodox religious court. He withdrew it after deciding to go to the United States himself the next year. But Beshara Salameh Sirhan actually never joined his family in California and lived most of the time in New Jersey. He and his wife later separated and he now lives in Taibeh village, 20 miles from Jerusalem.

The reaction of Beshara Salameh Sirhan in the last two days, ever since he was told of his son's involvement in the murder of Senator Kennedy, seems to betray his sudden changes of mood. At first he was most cooperative with the reporters who

flocked to his newly built two-story stone house.

Then he refused to let into his house the NBC crew that came to interview him. But when the CBS men arrived he was again friendly and talkative. He later bodily threw out the representative of the German Television Service.

The principal of the Lutheran school in the Old City where Sirhan Sirhan studied said that his record showed him to be an above-average student.

Salim Awad, the principal, remembered him as a quiet boy who diligently attended Sunday school. "I do not believe he was the kind of a boy who could have initiated such a crime," he said. Sirhan and his brothers, Adel and Munir, went to the Lutheran school because it was located near their home.

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FBI Asks Boyhood Info

Teibeh, Israeli-occupied Jordan, June 7 (UPI) — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation has asked Israel for information on the childhood of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused as the murderer of Sen. Kennedy, informed sources said today.

The Arab elders of this small village painted a picture of a boy who grew up in a poor family that lived on church charity and who "was always kept in close line by the father."

Left Wife, Children

The father, Bishara Sirhan, has lived in Teibeh since leaving his wife and five children in Pasadena, Calif., after family quarrels. Before emigrating to America the Christian Arab family lived in Jerusalem with little money to spend, the elders said.

The Arab elders expressed the

conviction that Sirhan could not have committed the crime "unless he was influenced or offered a lot of money."

The elders said the family became connected with the Jehovah's Witnesses sect "many years ago" and it was that religious group which paid the way for the Sirhan family to go to the United States in 1957.

Helped by Son

The Teibeh notables said they were convinced the father still received money from the Jehovah's Witnesses in addition to money sent him by one of his sons, Saidallah.

The Jehovah's Witnesses sect was banned in Jordan in 1959. It is known to continue to operate secretly, particularly in the Arab old sector of Jerusalem.

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**F.B.I. Asks Israel for Data
 On Early Life of Sirhan**

ET TAIYIBA, Israeli-occupied Jordan, June 7 (UPI)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has asked Israel for information on the childhood of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused murderer of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, informed sources said today.

The arab elders of this small village painted a picture of a boy who grew up in a poor family that lived on church charity and who "was always kept in close line by the father."

The father, Bishara Sirhan, has lived here since leaving his wife and five children in Pasadena, Calif., after family quarrels. Before going to America, the Christian Arab family lived in Jerusalem with little money to spend, the elders said.

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Said He Hurt Head

Sirhan Injury In Fall Cited

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (UPI)—Sirhan B. Sirhan, accused of assassinating Robert F. Kennedy, won a \$2000 settlement four months ago for head injuries he received in a fall off a horse.

Sirhan was working as an exercise boy at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch near Corona, Calif., owned by Bert Altfillisch when the fall occurred Sept. 25, 1966, according to records of the State Industrial Accidents Commission.

He was taken to Corona Community Hospital where Dr. Richard Nelson reported he had a cut on the chin, bruises and abrasions and "was just generally banged up." Nelson said Sirhan complained of hurting all over and particularly in his stomach, but said nothing about a head injury.

Sirhan was hospitalized overnight for observation and released, but continued to seek treatment for an alleged eye injury.

Dr. Milton Miller, a Corona ophthalmologist who examined Sirhan in his office on Nov. 8 and Dec. 20, 1966, said the Jordanian immigrant complained of pain and blurred vision, but said his examination showed "visual acuity was normal in both eyes and the eyes looked healthy."

Miller said when he refused to write a letter verifying an eye disability, Sirhan telephoned him and threatened the doctor had "better do what he told me to or he was 'gonna git' me, or I 'would be sorry' or something to that effect."

Sirhan subsequently filed a disability complaint for workmen's compensation on July 10, 1967, and hearings were held Oct. 2, 1967, and Feb. 8, 1968.

Argonaut Insurance Co. attorney John F. McLaughlin said Sirhan's physician, Dr. George Nugent, and the specialist retained by the insur-

ance firm, Dr. Albert Tashma, "both concluded in their reports that Sirhan had 20-15 vision. However, the neurosurgeon, Dr. Forrest Johnson, indicated there was no way to tell if a man's complaints of head injuries were bona fide. He said a doctor really can't discount a man's complaints of headache, so we settled the claim for \$2000.

"I got the impression Sirhan was exaggerating his complaints," added McLaughlin, a former FBI agent. "After his attorney and myself had agreed on a figure, the referee asked Sirhan if he was satisfied and he started to argue. When the referee told him he thought it was a fair amount, Sirhan said nothing further."

Officials disclosed that Sirhan received at his request—but barely read—two theosophical books, "The Secret Doctrine" by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, and "Talks On 'At the Feet of the Master'" by C. W. Leadbeater. The books are the works of leaders in the theosophical movement—a body of thought claiming special knowledge of divine wisdom. Some theosophists looked on India as the source of all wisdom and most espoused the Indian doctrine of reincarnation.

In Flagstaff, Ariz., police Capt. Jean Slayton said a Sirhan Munir Bishara Sirhan, 18, of Pasadena, Calif., pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge May 16, 1966 and served 15 days in jail.

When arrested, Sirhan was accompanied by another man. They were driving a 1957 automobile with Indiana license plates. At the time he was penniless.

Immigration authorities in Los Angeles say Sirhan was admitted to this country as a permanent resident, which means he can stay indefinitely without applying for citizenship, which is considered a privilege rather than a requirement.

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